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A GUIDE TO FRENCH FÊTES

BY THE SAME AUTHOR

A WAYFARER IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
A WAYFARER ON THE LOIRE
A WAYFARER IN PROVENCE
A WAYFARER ON THE SEINE
A WAYFARER IN FRENCH VINEYARDS
A WAYFARER IN THE PYRENEES

VENCE

A GUIDE TO FRENCH FÊTES

BY

E. I. ROBSON

WITH TWENTY-FOUR ILLUSTRATIONS

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PREFACE

POPULAR fêtes in France are dying out, or losing much of their interest, in many places; they are being revived in others. It seems the moment to call attention to them, both that the traveller may know what to look for, and where and when to look for it, and also that an intelligent demand on the part of tourists may cause the retention of much that would otherwise be swept away in the 'march of mind'. This is so, at least, in Brittany to-day; travellers expect to see the Pardon as it was and as it should be; and by continuing to do so, and by refusing to be put off with festivals or fêtes merely arranged for, and aimed at, the tourist, and generally centring round a Casino, travellers will be doing a great work for the old traditions of France which, despite its Revolution, has retained a great deal more than we have.

The Calendar and Index might merit for this work the sub-title 'When to go Where'. But a caution is required; enquire first. All possible care has been taken to make the list accurate; but many of these fêtes shift like the sands of the Loire, and depend like them upon local conditions and currents. Some of the fixed dates given (and tested as far as can be) prove not to be fixed dates, but the 'first Tuesday after the second Wednesday after the feast of St. Blaize', or something highly complex like that. Proved errors will be gratefully acknowledged. Often I write of the fête in the past tense. I hope that some of these still go on. I could not verify each one.

France is a strange country; though we associate the

French with everything most modern, yet they continue to cluster their secular jollifications round about their ancient religious festivals, as they spread their markets round about their churches. Hence a work of this sort which would be useless in England may be very useful to the wayfarer in France; at least, that is our hope.

I acknowledge grateful thanks to the *Indicateur Lahure*, published annually, which is specially concerned with the commercial fairs but gives various festival dates also; but this would have been unavailing but for the kind help also given by Mayors and Syndicats d'Initiative, whom I have bombarded with requests, and who have most kindly sent me much detailed information. I must add also the welcome assistance of the French Tourist Office (in the Haymarket).

No one not thoroughly familiar with them can deal with the Paris fêtes. I have been most fortunate in securing the kind help and advice of M. Robert Renard, Professeur at the Lycée Janson-de-Sailly, and of the active and sympathetic collaboration of M. Pierre Demartres, on the staff of *Le Matin*, whose notes I have inadequately rendered. To both much thanks are due. I cannot see how anyone can read M. Demartres' account of the Festival of Saint Catherine without at once booking a room in Paris for the 25th of November.

This is how the book should be used: when you arrive anywhere, you will probably be aware in what Department you are; if not, anyone will tell you. Look up, then, your Department and those on its borders; this will give you any place noted in the Calendar or Index, and a map will tell you how near these are. Before starting, you will probably have consulted the Calendar: this may, indeed, have decided you where to go. But in any case you would also, on the spot, consult the Calendar for the period of your visit.

Then, whenever anybody mentions any place, or you read of it in book or newspaper, which may have some fête

worth seeing, you will naturally consult the Alphabetical Index.

If you are staking everything on one of the greater Fêtes, write beforehand, to make sure, to the Mayor or the Syndicat d'Initiative ; but enclose a stamped envelope for reply, the omission of which will touch even the most courteous Frenchman to the quick. Or ask your hôtel landlord.

As is explained elsewhere, the mere tourist-fêtes are not generally here included ; but many of them may have a good deal of local interest in the way of local sports, costumes, or survivals of traditional ceremonies.

Nor are merely commercial fixtures here in point ; but as a fair or an ordinary market may have its interests (especially if in some special centre, like Bresse for chickens, or the Sarthe valley for eggs), the fairs and market-days have been added to places mentioned. Even in our own rather drab country a town market can often be a picturesque—what one calls a ' Continental ' sight.

A guide-book of a French Railway Company naïvely mentions among English attractions ' The Fêtes of the Assumption '. One smiles at the idea of the Frenchman looking round on August 15 in some little town for signs of the festivities. But almost any little village in France will give you a bevy of little girls dressed as brides, probably carrying a statuette or banner, and any French fair or market, even now that the goods are brought in lumbering motor-lorries, will provide some interest and amusement.

Though the effort has been made here to note chiefly such fêtes as may have historical or picturesque interest, a good many of the local fêtes here noted may prove rather tame and dingy. It is not everywhere that you can find the village dancing, after Mass, between the buttresses of the Church, to the sound of highly primitive folk-music, as I have found them near Compostela in Spain.

But if all who use this book will do all in their power to

encourage the folk-lore traces, the traditional elements, the historical survivals, the ceremonial observances, which still cling to many French merry-makings, and will make it clear to hôtel-keepers and Syndicats that they want the old and the genuine, and not the touristic and *banal*,—well, the yearly invasion of tourists may be a blessing as well as a means of lucre to the invaded territory.

Not all places given under Departments will be found in the Index. Either these are tourist-places (which as a general rule I omit), with a series of fêtes arranged year by year, or they have variable dates, so that inquiry is necessary.

Gastronomic Fêtes have been sparely admitted—some of them are famous. There should no doubt be some great yearly feast at Belley (Ain), birthplace of Brillat-Savarin, the Isaac Newton of French Cookery. I cannot find any fixed date, but I advise tourists to keep their eyes open.

The market-days are indicated in the Index, after place-name, thus :—M :—(day of the week—initial only—follows). Fairs are indicated by an (F.) after the date.

There are different local names for the fêtes—*kermesse*, *frairie*, and so on. A *Braderie* is a general selling-off of ordinary merchandise in the shops.

I could not possibly have contrived the compilation of this work without the zealous and careful help of Miss D. M. Royle of Little Easton.

My friend and colleague Mr. J. R. E. Howard, who collaborated in the travel-books noted above (facing title-page), has selected and arranged for all the illustrations.

Information and corrections would be welcomed.

April, 1930 E.I.R.

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(*Photo: Biondo, Antibes*)

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(*Photo: Exclusive News Agency*)

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(*Photo: Villard, Quimper*)

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(*Photo: Villard, Quimper*)

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(*Photo: 'Le Matin', Paris*)

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(*Photo: 'Le Matin', Paris*)

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A Fourteenth of July Dance 42

Here is young Paris, in a side street, keeping the National Festival (see p. 40). There are boys dancing on the extreme right; otherwise the dance is as described by Calverley (Lines on Hearing the Organ):

Not with clumsy Jacks or Georges,
Unprofaned by grasp of man
Maidens speed those simple orgies,
Betsey Jane with Betsey Ann.

(*Photo: 'Le Matin', Paris*)

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Provençal festivals are largely revivals, but are no worse for that. They incorporate the traditional dances and ceremonies, and this Danse des Blés may be of any age, since the first popular festivals were largely agricultural. The tendency to hunt for Greek survivals on the Riviera must always be kept within bounds of scientific caution, but most readers are likely to see in this dance something very much more Greek than Latin.

(*Photo: Biondo, Antibes*)

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(*Photo: Exclusive News Agency*)

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(*Photo: Exclusive News Agency*)

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This procession is most famous; and the route along which it passes is adorned by precious hangings, tapestries, and so on, which are brought out for this one occasion in the year. Note a stretch of tapestry on the left of the picture. The illustration is taken at an unusually picturesque corner, since Angers has now been sadly modernized. Beneath the canopy can be made out the bearer of the monstrance, with his supporters. The people kneel as the canopy passes.

(*Photo: Evers, Angers*)

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This festival, or pardon, explains itself. It is a religious and ceremonious leave-taking of the fleet, a blessing of the fishing-boats and of their crews. Such a local pardon goes straight home to the heart of the Bretons, and, with the certainty that some of those to whom this God-speed is given will not return home, should evoke the sympathy of any onlooker tourists.
(*Photo: Rumeau, Paimpol*)

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(*Photo: Biondo, Antibes*)

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The lunch hour. This I have described in my account of the Folgoet pardon.
(*Photo: Exclusive News Agency*)

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The procession returning to the church; the statue borne not by ecclesiastics but by women of the village.
(*Photo: Exclusive News Agency*)

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The Procession. Notice the obvious strain on the Banner bearer and the striking effect against the bare landscape of the black dresses and small white coifs.
(*Photo: Lévy et Neurdein, Paris*)

SAINTES: A PERFORMANCE IN THE AMPHITHEATRE . 148

An ancient amphitheatre is dull indeed without people. That is why the arènes of Arles and Nîmes look so cold to ordinary visitors. They should be seen at one of the (harmless) bull-fights which are held there. At Saintes the amphitheatre is fragmentary, and it can only be used as an open-air theatre; the audience in the arena itself. These representations are often held at night, and it makes a very effective scene. At a performance which I attended, in which a siege was represented, armed warriors perilously walked the top of the arches, which were supposed to be the battlements of a castle. The view of these ruined arches, with the church spire (of St. Eutropius) in the distance, is very wonderful.
(*Photo: Rolland, Saintes*)

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Not an English scene. This is the Fête de St. Hubert, patron of the chase. The good behaviour of the congregation is to be noted.
(*Photo: Exclusive News Agency*)

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(*Photo: Exclusive News Agency*)

SAUMUR: THE CARROUSEL 182

Saumur is much given over to the culture of the horse, and its Carrousel is the greatest equestrian show in France. Tourists would be wise to stay somewhere outside Saumur during the Carrousel, and come in each day. At Saumur, in the Castle, is a museum devoted to the Horse and everything to do with it.
(*Photo: Dorange, Tours*)

VALLEY OF BÉTHMALE 190

This picture possibly represents a great part of the inhabitants of the remote Béthmale valley, who have come to St. Girons for the annual Concours de Costumes in September. The costume varies with age and status, and the babies are just as gorgeous as anybody else. The men are of an unusually handsome type. Note the wonderful sabots in the front row.
(*Photo: Syndicat d'Initiative, St.-Girons*)

LA CHÂTRE 200

A family in the local Berrichon costume; the two men with *vielles* (the original hurdy-gurdy).
(*Photo: Exclusive News Agency*)

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Children in Breton costumes for the Druidical Fêtes.
(*Photo: Exclusive News Agency*)

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The weavers' dance, beneath a primitive reproduction of a loom, with its warp and woof.
(*Photo: Exclusive News Agency*)

A GUIDE TO FRENCH FÊTES

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

IT may seem late in the day to draw the traveller's attention to French popular Fêtes. Not that the traveller has not—in all likelihood—seen and perhaps assisted at sundry such festivals. But the purpose of this handbook is not only to guide him to the particular fête but to help him to look below the surface and grasp the historical and folk-lore interest which lurks there. For this it is indeed late; only just time enough. Festivals have passed away, are passing away, and have lost their original meaning, or are losing it. Despite the efforts of many local zealots (historians, antiquarians, folklorists, poets) who have actually revived many lost popular ceremonies, there has passed a glory from those that remain. There is much depth in the remark of the Arles lady on hearing of the death of Frédéric Mistral: 'a great loss; an irreparable loss; but now I can go and buy a hat'.

We generally put down most of the sweepings-away of picturesque medievalism in France to the Revolution; thereby making that error which always looks for obvious causes. The Revolution was indeed a sudden manifestation of a process; it was like the spouting up of a hot geyser which reveals that a boiling stream has been gathering underground. But here two things should be recalled;

we had, strictly, no Revolution in our country; and yet we too have lost most of our old popular customs; moreover France, which had its Revolution, has retained a great deal more of all this than we have. Still in France the traveller may find untold traces of what we generally—quite unsoundly, I think,—call superstition [1]; really, of folk beliefs, fairy-lore, demonology, hagiology, and a great many more -logies. A curious mixture, all this; but man is a complex creature; and the more or less untutored peasant—or fisher—mind is still the oddly, often prettily confused mind of a little child. Let who will, then, declaim against such superstitions. Let us take the word in what might be its etymological sense, 'survivals', and let us regard these strange fancies, these almost beliefs, as survivals of the time when more people remained childish (or childlike) than not; as such, they merit not our contempt but our respect. True it is that even the child mind has its dark terrors; but the great mass of folk-lore lies on the happier side; often the half-querying, half-amused side of the human mind. True it is that the growing, the adolescent mind has its grossnesses; and these we find in folk-thought and folk-lore sure enough; but there is no need to dwell on that seamy side, which runs, indeed, as a seam, through our most cultivated and polished modern literature.

One final word, to clear away, not to provoke, controversy—and then to our main subject.

How far, it will be said, have these odd credences and fancies been either permitted or encouraged by the Church? After all, most of these festivals are in origin ecclesiastical. Ought they not to have long ago been cleansed of these ignorances and these foolishnesses?

The answer is simple. The Church's opportunities of actual and direct teaching have always been slight. The

[1] Superstition I venture to define as that type of, or substitute for, religion which is based on fear. But fear enters into quite a small part of existing (so-called) superstitions.

hard-working peasant, the often-absent fisherman, have no ime to hear instructions; and though I do not myself believe that popular ignorance was ever encouraged by the nore learned oligarchies,—as is often asserted,—yet the Church, itself manned mostly by simple officers, saw little harm in simplicity and childlikeness. If the heart of the Breton peasant or fisherman is right, it will not hurt much f he (or she) throws sticks or pins into a 'sacred' well.[1] A good deal of modern 'superstitious' practice arises from popular misunderstanding of, or failure to grasp, reasonably lear and direct teaching; witness the confusion of 'invo- ation' and 'worship' of saints. If the official teachers f the Church be blamed for not straightening out these hings, then the highest teachers in our greater Univer- ities must equally be blamed whenever they fail to convey heir precise doctrines to their highly intelligent pupils.

If you find the Curé of Tarascon heading the procession I do not know if he does so) of the Tarasque, neither laugh t him nor blame him; certainly do not call him a humbug. f you tackle him he will reply, perhaps: 'It is the custom, t is a harmless custom; it is a symbolical custom' (here e might point to the highly superstitious picture on our ound-notes). 'There certainly was once something very ke our Tarasque; it did very probably irritate, if not evour, the neighbourhood; and some local Grace Darling r Jeanne Hachette, heedless of self, and suspecting that he beast, if unwieldy, was yet actually harmless and ossibly starving, ventured out with a rope and brought , puzzled and unresisting, home.'

This should give us our attitude in looking on at a pop- lar festival: our purpose should be not merely to look, rtainly not to jeer, but to 'weigh and consider'. Behind ny that are worth looking at is a long history of the human ind; we can see the stages of its growth. And hence it a matter of sorrow that so many of the French local

[1] Why have the statues in St. Ouen (Rouen) bits of cotton-wool out them? This certainly does no one any harm.

fêtes have been or are being brutally modernized ; that the brass band, the red wine, the American dances, have swamped the stately and the (comparatively) sober ways of old ; that the ecclesiastical ceremony—the *festa*, itself shorn—is often merely the prelude to the 'beano'.[1] While there is yet time, here is a humble attempt to assist the wayfarer both to find, and to study sympathetically, the local festivals of France.

Perhaps we are rather too ready to-day to see the prehistoric in everything. Yet there is something in it. Our ancient 'Dunmow Flitch' custom, now merely a raree-show, far from its original scene, does probably go back through one stage, when it was the Church's acceptance of the 'experimental marriage' of a year and a day, known as handfasting, and through another, when it was the Priory's reward for a good novitiate, to a Celtic pig-sacrifice, commemorating perhaps the early domestication of the wild-pig ; or possibly even long before that. The French Christmas sausages are said to go back to a pig sacrifice to the sun-god. We cannot always get back the primitive starting-point ; often enough, when we think we have done so, we have done so amiss. But generally it is there ; and to try to get it (correctly) is a pleasing and harmless occupation ; French patronal festivals give us easy clues. After all, the Feast of the Tarasque has something to do with a St. Martha, whose precise earlier history may remain, so far as our immediate purpose is concerned, in the mists of obscurity ; the blessing of the sea at Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer has certainly to do with the arrival of some party of which a St. Mary and a St. Lazarus and others may have been members. Always, we must remember, the actual festival (as in the example just detailed) may go back into pagan antiquity ; but it has been naturally changed, with the official demolition of paganism, by

[1] A word I fancy may be derived from the French (*fête de*) *bienfaisance* (we know it in full as 'beanfeast') ; but some derive it from the bean in the Twelfth-Night Cake.

SAINTES MARIES DE LA MER

popular religious feeling (this is an important point; the 'Christianizing' of these old pagan fêtes was not a cunning device of Early Churchmen, but a popular and democratic move of the humbler sort; hence it is that so much of the original—which must otherwise have been banned—has happily descended to us). Still, however far things really go back, the patronal festival, at least, has, as such, its *terminus a quo* (or, one might add, *a qua*). How did this or that particular Saint come to be chosen as patron? Sometimes no doubt there was a bit of local history or legend (which is folk-history); sometimes the first church was largely or wholly built by a member of some profession who would choose the patron of that profession; Sts. 'Crispin Crispianus',[1] were he a shoemaker; St. Cecilia, if he fiddled; St. Fiacre, if she was given to fancy-work (goodness knows why; and goodness knows even less why St. Fiacre would equally be chosen if he or she was given to gardening); were he a lawyer, he would build the church to the honour (not 'the glory') of that inappropriate saint of lawyers, St. Yves, who never swindled his clients. We need not run through the whole carillon. If the church already had its dedication, there would be a Chapel of Ease, and there would, in the church, be chapels of various crafts and guilds, so that there might be several patrons, and so several patronal festivals, clustering about the one village. Or there might be a yearly pilgrimage to some distant chapel, no longer in active use; and thus a further festival or two would attach to the place; all, except perhaps the pilgrimages, beginning with religious devotions and ending in merriment—possibly the merriment might begin (as I have seen it in Spain) at the very door of the church, with folk-dancing in the churchyard. The festivities would secularize by degrees—perhaps by violent degrees—as the day went on.

Let me digress a moment to point out how slight often is the link between patron and craft; or if not in itself

[1] So Shakespeare. The second name was Crispinian.

originally slight, so far forgotten and unknown as to leave us only the option of a wild guess. Why is St. John (the Apostle, presumably) patron saint of compositors? One is glad to feel that they have one. What has St. Médard got to do with umbrella-menders and sellers (and possibly stealers)? He is already connected with rain; but the cause of this too is obscure. This all stands outside the present work; but it may be a fruitful source of meditation to tourists in the train.[1]

Besides the association of certain patrons with certain places in the ways above suggested, there was always the possibility of a special vow. One in a storm would vow a Chapel to Our Lady of Sailors and the Chapel would be set upon the sea-coast; one whose land was so tunnelled by moles as to become as unstable as (let us say) St. Paul's, would vow a Chapel, or a feast without a Chapel, to St. Didier (again, I do not know what St. Didier had to do with moles). So it went on.

Special fêtes would group round a special saint. St. Catherine, for instance, the patroness of old maids, has a great festival in Paris, celebrated not by old maids but by those who do not want to become old maids.

A few—only a few—craft festivals have remained or been revived. In Brittany there are special ' pardons ' for special occupations.

With the patronal festival or pardon may be joined anything specially local; the blessing of animals (at

[1] I give a few other patrons of crafts, etc.:

Carpenters, etc.	St. Joseph
Workers in iron—especially smiths	St. Éloi
Ivory-workers	St. Luke
Neatherds (of horned beasts)	St. Cornelius (from the suggestion cornu, a horn)
Vine-tillers	St. Vincent
Dyers	St. Maurice
Huntsmen	St. Hubert
Brewers	St. Arnould

but there is a large list.

Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer, as at many other places, there is a blessing of horses) ; blessing of boats, nets, and so on for fishermen ; whatever the dominant activity of life be, all life comes within the Church's view, and there is no notion of anything unusual about such benedictions, of which the cork-popping ceremony at Boulbon in Provence is indeed an extreme instance.

So much, then, in brief, for the patronal festivals and their adjuncts. Besides these, though indeed the two will often naturally be blended, there are legendary or historical festivals ; such as that of the Tarasque, or the great festival of a historical saint, as that of Ste. Jeanne d'Arc. Again, there are festivals instituted for some special purpose ; such as King René's festival at Aix, of which—as it used to be—some account is given later. Then there are reunions which are of the nature of a festival, such as the great gypsy reunion (for the election of a queen) associated with Ste. Sara, at Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer, which is a great festival centre. I do not forget that there are festivals which have no religious significance or religious link at all. Such for instance are the pageants or competitive festivals revived or instituted by the Félibrige at Provence ; or the festival of the Jeux Floraux at Toulouse ; there are also fêtes of the communes, and annual secular fêtes, which only have no place here because they lack the distinction of antiquity and tradition, but even upon some of these ancient customs have been grafted, and before the rather inevitable brass band competition and parade of decorated bicycles—for this still lingers—you may behold some little ceremony which has a history behind it.

Certain saints' festivals have become completely secularized, and are now merely the annual ceremony of some Friendly Society, whose members have no idea of the history either of the saint or the celebration.

Some saints also, who have festivals, never existed. In our own country Amphibalus, the cloak of St. Alban, became another martyr ; there is a story (one of many

such) that Ste. Adresse, whose village near Havre so many travellers well know, arose from the exhortation of a sea-captain in a storm off the coast, 'Call upon Saint Look-alive!' if so I may paraphrase.

Now it will be asked, by those who have borne with this rough classification of part of the Festivals of France—where lies the real interest to the traveller, the way-farer?

Well, anything ancient, even in these days, or perhaps more than ever in these days, should be of the highest interest. While we go and look at cathedrals and churches and town halls and dolmens, why not see a bit of ancient life lived again before us? an ancient ceremony, as it has gone on for centuries, enacted once more? And these not a bit of life, nor a ceremony, which means nothing to those enacting it; something that is of their marrow, of their very being. There you have something as ancient as, and more living than, the stones you have just been admiring. Then, besides the historic interest, you will find in the lesser and the unrehearsed parts of festival or pardon precious indications of folk-psychology, of folk-lore, of forgotten magic, of what not. Keep ears as well as eyes open, traditional songs will be sung on the festival day which you will hardly hear again; there may be odd costumes; anyhow the people will be in their more than Sunday mood. There will be odd food about; possibly strange cakes, unusual buns, mysterious wafers. Take it all in.

Of quite secular festivals I mention here two kinds: *loueries* or hirings—what was called not long ago in Shropshire a 'gorby-fair', when labourers and maidservants stand in the market-place till they are hired (the hiring is no doubt usually arranged beforehand, and goes by the year); and there are the young men's and young maidens' festivals, such as that of Peille (Alpes-Maritimes), the Bachellerie of Melle, the Foire des Bagues of Charolles (May 9) and so on. These boy-and-girl festivals are often attached to some other yearly festival.

The mention of a Fair calls for a note. Fairs, in the ordinary way, are not here included, save where they have or seem to have some relic of ancient custom; this may often be so, and in any case there may frequently be seen, at a Foire, performances of old-time farces, or marionettes, while Punch and Judy, in its French (which approaches the Italian) variety, can generally be counted on.

So much then for the patronal festival and others more or less akin.

There are besides the fixed and movable feasts which are in certain centres (some indeed in all) the occasion of special ceremonies or merry-makings. From these I omit the mere tourist 'fêtes', with *cours hippiques*, *canotage*, illuminations, *bals masqués*, and the ordinary traps for the tourist of a certain type. These, however delectable, are not in our line; they spring full-grown and fully-armed from the fertile brains of hotel-keepers and *Syndicats d'Initiative*; yet they often are arranged to coincide with, and are made to blend with, some older fête or historical ceremony. One must take the powder (so indeed they are to me) with the jam.

Of the fixed or movable annual events I treat almost entirely of such as fall within the ordinary tourist year; but one cannot omit Christmas, New Year, the Jour des Rois, and other great occasions which fall when most tourists are snugly surrounded by their families, cats, and dogs, by their home fires. Of these mention will be made separately: but one may regard the series as stretching, roughly, from *Carnaval* to September 8, *Nativité de Notre Dame*. Why Carnival requires disguises, who can say? Why the throwing of flowers and confetti (which in their present foolish but popular paper form, are the invention of an ingenious Parisian whose paternal industry—connected with silkworms—compelled the punching of innumerable holes in various coloured papers), and if disguises, why hideous and barbaric, even bestial, masks? The Church fulminated from early times at these popular dis-

guises, as it has fulminated in our own day against short sleeves and (relatively) shorter skirts. All we can say is 'securus iudicat orbis terrarum', and 'dux femina facti'; people will have it so.

The masks were not only used by children to scare their elders. The elders wore them unashamed; held ridiculous 'Festivals of Fools', and had processions which might be suggested rather by 'Æsop's Fables' and 'Uncle Remus' than by anything to do with festivals of the Church. Carnival was, in fact, a temporary revolt against the Church; and probably does actually go back to the days when Greeks dressed up as goats and Italians as wolves. There were some likenesses between the hilarities of Shrove-Tuesday and of Carnival; the same spirit (a rather evil, if really harmless spirit) was at work. It is worth noting that the Revolution, which proclaimed the dignity of man, fulminated against the indignity of the mask. Certain other Carnival customs will be discussed in their place, as will some odd Holy Week usages and traditions.

Easter needs no special note here. Eggs (symbol of Resurrection, or perhaps of fertility) and flowers remain from the old Spring festivals which Easter supplanted. Our first important fixed festival is May Day, another day of secular associations, but pleasantly so; it is the official opening of the season of reasonably assured sunshine, of flowers, of brightness generally. Easter means that things are coming; May that they have come. The association of flowers and eggs at Easter is curiously reflected in a custom of which one reads in French folklorists [1] of saluting the sun, in a sunless Alpine valley, with bagpipes and fifes and the eating of omelettes (which were deposited first on the bridge; they must have been cold and tough in the eating).

Of the Fête-Dieu all will be said in its place. Midsummer Day (St. John Baptist) is a day of lighting fires.

[1] There is a capital handbook in *La Petite Bibliothèque*, 'Fêtes et Coutumes', by Charles le Goffic; but French folk-lore is largely M. Sebillot, and M. Sebillot is largely French folk-lore.

Possibly this is an old survival from days when wood was very precious; about this time of year there would be plenty of sere wood, and an opportunity arose to be extravagant. Certainly there seems to be no special link between fires and St. John. It is thought to be a Druidical custom; but who knows? Most astounding used to be the burning cart taken round the field in parts of Poitou, drawn by no doubt wondering oxen.

One of the greatest of fixed feasts is that of the Assumption—a day I have nearly always spent abroad, chiefly in France, but twice in Spain, where I have been present at the very remarkable ceremonies at Compostela. It is round this festival that a very large number of local fêtes gather. No one should go to France for the first fortnight of August; all should contrive to stay over the week following the 15th—all, that is, who care to see France in festival. In some places various festivities almost span the gap between this date and September 8, when the tourist wave begins to be spent, and thoughts turn towards Christmas.

One need hardly point out that in all reasonable probability St. Quentin's Day will be the day to go to St. Quentin; St. Cloud's to St. Cloud; and so *ad infinitum*—not however necessarily; St. Lazare's quarter in Paris probably does not now fête St. Lazare.

CHAPTER II

A FESTIVAL OF EARLIER DAYS

How they did it in the Old Days

AIX-EN-PROVENCE

GOOD King René was not so much a merry as an inventive old soul. He lived in the days when Troubadours and the gentle uses of chivalry generally were beginning to look as if they were soon to depart. He conceived the idea therefore of grafting on to the Fête-Dieu (Corpus Christi day) procession and festival a festival of Chivalry; but in such a way that the graft almost overtopped the original stock.

These curious minglings of the religious, the semi-religious, and the almost profane are so common in medieval cathedrals (see especially the carvings at Auch and at Saint-Bertrand de Comminges) that they need not startle us in other spheres. Nor need they raise either a smile or a cynic grin. That was the way they thought in those days. Indeed, one must doubt whether either the architects, sculptors, wood-carvers, or King René himself, drew the distinction between holy and profane at all. They did draw, or attempt to draw, the distinction between good and bad, right and wrong. No more curious mixture can be found than in the *Divina Comedia* of the severest and most religious of poets.

The great interest of the Aix fête is that King René really did think out and organize it. He was both writer

of the book and pageant-master. And (as we have said) the military, chivalric, tournament side of his pageant was uppermost. The entire scheme is as worthy of study as are the carvings of such cathedrals (or churches) as I have mentioned; and like those carvings, it throws more light on the so-called dark ages than many pages of chronicle.

Unhappily René's own documents (of about 1460) were destroyed in the invasion of the Duke of Savoy. We could hardly unravel what at first sight seems the complete confusion of René's mind were it not by a knowledge of the customs of chivalry in his day; and this we happily possess. It is not in the scope of this work (for after all the most persistent tourist cannot cause René's yearly pageant to take complete shape again) to go into the history or nature of these chivalresque ceremonies and laws. But an account of the festival itself will at least show us what we now miss, and help us to look for other little indications of the survival of these old political-military codes and ceremonies in present-day festivals. Moreover, certain features of René's pageant, which was a long and serious affair, do remain to-day.

The more bizarre parts of the performance were frankly 'entr'actes' or 'diversions': but even they would not suggest to René or to the spectators any incongruity. Every one would remember that after all it was the Fête-Dieu which was being celebrated. And, conversely, since Chivalry was in itself religious, and tournaments themselves held under the ægis of religion, the incongruity was minimized.

The days of the pageant were Whitsun Monday, Trinity Sunday, the eve of Corpus Christi, Corpus Christi (Tuesday), and the following Saturday. Thus René, while concentrating on the three great days, gave opportunity to recover from the intensity of the pageant (whether to actors or spectators) by dividing it off into three distinct sections.

The usage was—on Whitsun Monday three principal persons were chosen: the Adjutant of the Prince of Love

(here we see the Troubadour element), the Abbé of the Town, and the King of the Wigs (i.e. of the legal profession —as we might say to-day, the Big Wig). But let us say at once that the cost of the pageant, which the good René apparently left to the actors, ultimately overwhelmed the Prince of Love altogether, so that he was suppressed later on. On Trinity Sunday the King of the Bar (to give him a more dignified title) nominated his subalterns and gave a banquet ; after which a sort of rehearsal of the Tournament was held. The ' Guidon ' or Banneret of the Prince of Love was also nominated ; and on the eve of Corpus Christi there was a trial made of the younger knights ; and vigil was held, before the great day. On Corpus Christi (the Tuesday) was a great gathering ; all went to Mass at the cathedral. At half-past eleven the procession left the church, and till the evening the tournament went on ; but it was a ' Tournament of Courtesy ', that is, one in which the stronger would temper his strength so as to put the weaker on an equality (whether by using more fragile lances, or in some other way), for—said the laws of Chivalry—' Courtesy is not only the politeness the less shows to the greater, but the consideration which the stronger shows to the weaker, the great to the less ' (where will you have a finer definition of what we call ' sportsmanship ' ?). As a result, nobody was hurt ; young cavaliers were able to do deeds of derring do ; the ladies clapped and showered favours ; nothing could have been more charming.

The Saturday was a kind of clearing-up day. The King of the Bar went off and planted ' mays ', with painted scutcheons set by them (the reason of this is not too clear ; but it seems to have been a kind of polite offer of hospitality, and may have some dim link with the ' bush ' now hung outside a wine-shop) ; and with this simple garden ceremony all was at an end. But now for the details.

The costumes cannot here be described ; but no wonder the Prince of Love had a tendency to go bankrupt ; his

adjutant was gorgeous enough. The Prince made presents of candles to his suite; these were mere gifts, since they were not used in the ceremonies.

The 'entr'actes' or 'side-shows' began on Trinity Sunday with the 'Devil's game', a very simple game, since it consisted in 'baiting', with long forks, Herod, who leapt hither and thither under the torment, but finally, with a big bound, escaped his tormentors.

This was 'The Devil's Great Game', and Herod indeed must have felt it so. But there was also (lest idle hands might find mischief) 'The Devil's Little Game', in which a small boy, bare as far as possible and otherwise clad in white, represented the Soul, carrying moreover a wooden cross, and assisted by a winged Angel, well padded between the wings, wearing there in fact an iron cuirass over a pillow. The 'little game' of the Devils (in dreadful horned masks) was to harass the Soul with their tridents, and beat down the Angel with a sort of Indian club. Happily only three assaults with the club were permitted by the rules of the game. At the third, the Angel, in lieu of flying, gives a great leap into the air, which means triumph; and the discomfited Devils retire. The costume of the Devils (who were allowed to retain trousers) was minutely thought out, and the chief Devil had a few extra horns. There is a She-Devil who appears in the 'Great Game', distinguished by her hair (whose arrangement parodied the hair-dressing of the period) and a rather voluminous garment.

I may add a pleasing touch. The 'Devils' went to the early Mass; they carried their masks, and on going out, each dropped a little holy water into his mask, lest (as was grimly observed) there might be one devil too many (this, it was said, once happened, long ago!).

Another entr'acte was based on the story of the worshipping of the Golden Calf, whose image was held on a pole. For some not wholly explained reason one of the Jews wrapped a cat in a cloth and tossed it into the air, catching it as it came down. The cat, more terrified no doubt than

harmed, naturally used to squeal, and it, and not the calf, became the chief feature of the ' game ', which was known as Lou Juéc dou Cat. Once more, let us remind ourselves that the spectators would not regard this scene as merely comic.

Then there was the Visit of the Queen of Sheba, gorgeously apparelled, with three Ladies of Honour and her Court dancer or ' jongleur ' ; all carried gifts. The Queen was heavily rouged, to suggest her Eastern origin. She danced, in a dignified way, remaining on the same spot, and stately bowings and salutations were exchanged with her suite to music said to have been composed by René himself.

Then there were, of course, the Three Kings, with pages wearing conical hats (an attempt perhaps at the Persian tiara) ; a star on a pole was carried by the Star-bearer, who led the little procession ; there was here also much dignified saluting and counter-saluting, and these solemn little pageants must have seemed rather quiet after the Devils and the tossed cat.

There was a Massacre of the Innocents (with a musket and a banner) who were all masked, and were taught to fall about in odd postures. The Innocents were acted (I cannot here resist quoting my authority [1]) *par la fine fleur des petits polissons de la ville.*

' The Apostles ' was a solemn tableau, which would remind one of Ober-Ammergau save that St. Luke wore an ox's head, and that all the Apostles, led by St. Paul with his sword, smote Judas, who was red-haired, on the head as he ran the gauntlet, carrying the purse. Each Apostle was recognizable by his proper mark (St. Mark had a lion's mane, St. Matthew the mask of an angel) and all wore dalmatics.

But (after these solemnities) the hobby-horse was not forgot ; there were eight, splendidly caparisoned, with

[1] A rare little book by G——, Aix, 1777. René's own notes were lost ; but the pageant is correctly reconstructed from other sources.

gorgeous ' riders ' ; they did not fight, but danced together (this dance we know also in Spain and in the Basque provinces). There was also a curious dance by men in great feathered bonnets, and next a very odd scene—called Leis Razcassetos ; four lepers, three with shaved heads, one still wearing his hair ; the three, with scissors, brush, and comb, attempt to clip the other one. This would almost seem to suggest the Barbers' Guild at Aix ; anyhow, the toilet of the fourth leper was duly made—whether with or without the due amount of conversation, my authority does not tell. There was also a colossal St. Christopher, and a gloomy figure of Death.

On the Monday there was a *passado* of the officers of the Bazoche and of the Abbé ; in the evening a torchlight ride (the beginning of the vigil) ; Fame first, with her trumpet, the Duke and Duchess of Urbino (on donkeys), Momus, Mercury, Night, Pluto and Proserpine (on horseback), Lepers, Devils, Fauns, Dryads, Pan, Syrinx, Bacchus, Mars, Minerva, Apollo, Diana, the Queen of Sheba, Saturn, Cybele, the Great Chariot (with Jupiter, Juno, Venus, Cupid), Games and Jests (Ludi et Joci), Mirth and Jollity, and nearly last (not at all least) the Three Fates !

But the actual finale was a drum and fife band.

On the great day, the Devils assembled at four in the morning, when their ' Little Game ' took place before the door of St. Saviour's Church ; and the actors, with the ' Soul ', traversed the procession route at full speed. Meanwhile a hasty performance of the ' Great Game ' also took place, and its actors pursued those of the ' Little Game ', and tried to carry off the ' Soul ' before it regained sanctuary in the church. Whoever won in this game between the two games was stood a lunch by the losers. The Soul did not lunch with the Devils, but was handed over to its Guardian Angel.

The Bazoche next appeared, in due procession, then the Consuls, the bannerets of the Prince of Love, and so on, with the ordinary great and petty authorities of the town,

so that one wonders who was left to watch the procession, unless the Devils, maybe, had by now finished lunch. During the Mass held for these greater participants, a representative of the Chapter proffered a solemn invitation to dinner; the menu of the dinner was formally drawn up (no doubt by the all-excogitating René); part of it runs thus: 'Tarts—Roast Veal—Rashers—Sausages—Butter —Strawberries', and they iced their red wine (shame, O René!); there were no knives, spoons or forks (how did people learn French, we wonder, in those days?) and no chairs or benches. Altogether it seems to have been an Alice-in-Wonderland repast; but we are sure they enjoyed it. Another dinner took place (also by invitation during the Mass) for the Seneschal and his followers; they began (as did the actors) with a soup containing 'Two fowls to each soup'—a cryptic instruction, which leaves us in the dark as to the total number of fowls per head boiled down for the purpose. But the Seneschal and his party did have chairs. The great procession I have already briefly noted; it finished with Vespers.

I regret to have to quote a rather contemptuous letter (of 1775) showing that as years went on some of the glory departed from this truly marvellous medieval fête: 'What should I have seen there? A Bath-chair man dressed up as the Queen of Sheba; Apostles carrying muskets, an Adjutant of Love throwing oranges at the girls' (this was not in René's book). . . . 'There is a rush for the post of devil; one candidate succeeded by pleading "My father was a Devil; my grandfather was a Devil; why not I too?"'

CHAPTER III

A NOTE ON PARDONS

Pardons

NO one can fully enter into a Breton Pardon who has not read something of the works of Anatole le Braz, who has devoted loving and sympathetic tudy to Brittany. Many readers will probably know lready his *Pâques d'Islande* (' The Iceland Easter '), and ill have gathered from it something of Breton piety, ysticism, and (if you like to call it so) superstition. Not ere is the place to discuss the meaning of mysticism, or draw lines between religion and superstition. If, how-ver, we may define the one as that which exalts, the other s that which degrades, the object of worship, we shall ardly be justified in calling the Breton superstitious.[1] nd if we compromise by calling him ' ignorant ', it may e that there are things better than knowledge. But we re concerned with the Breton as we find him, and as other retons find him. Nor need we speak only of the Breton easants or fisher-folk ; at any great pardon a large number those who are reverently assisting are neither.

Le Braz in his *Au Pays des Pardons* takes five special rdons, and leads us behind the scenes, almost into the ner nature of the Breton, which inspires and makes real

[1] When Lucretius, in a famous passage (on the sacrifice of Iphi-neia) writes ' Tantum *religio* potuit suadere malorum ', he means, modern terms, ' superstition ' ; when Tacitus speaks of externa *perstitio*, he means what we should call ' religion '.

these religious ceremonies. The five pardons are: St. Yves, Pardon ' of the Poor ' ; Rumengol, ' of the Singers ' ; St. Jean-du-Doigt, ' of Fire ' ; La Troménie de St. Ronan, ' of the Mountain ' ; Ste. Anne de la Palude, ' of the Sea '.[1]

From M. le Braz I glean the following ideas, which I select as most helpful to the thoughtful and observant wayfarer.

A mere chance sight of a pardon is not really illuminating. The tourist sees it as a show; but the Breton does not regard it as a show. A small pardon, indeed, offers a certain dourness, even sadness of aspect. It centres possibly round some lonely chapel; perhaps there is not even a chapel; and sometimes there are no clergy about. There are a few beggars, and the young people are in couples, but talk little and laugh less. The objects which they visit and venerate are simple, perhaps almost sordid: an image, a rough-hewn tomb. After vespers, there are games, dances, chantings. Then the Angelus sounds, and silence falls.

Yet the Breton life is wrapped up in its pardons. The betrothals are made there. In old age, the parents come to look on, while their children re-enact their own parts.

Certain pardons have, as we know, outgrown their early privacy, and become pardons of the district, even of the department. To these the tourists will flock; but their presence somehow smirches the delicate bloom on the butterfly-wing. But the cheap-jack is too often already there; the damage is perhaps done, and need not wholly be put down to the much-abused tourist.

The pardon of St. Yves at Minihy, near Tréguier, is famous; but the tomb of the Saint is visited constantly,

[1] The dates are: St. Yves, May 19 (at Minihy); Rumengol, Trinity Sunday; St. Jean-du-Doigt, June 23–24; La Troménie de St. Ronan, at Locronan—last Sunday in September (Little Troménie), and every seventh year La Grande Troménie, on the second Sunday of July; Ste. Anne de la Palude, the last Sunday in August (with the days before and after).

RUMENGOL

not only because he was a lawyer, and his intercession may be especially useful, but because he helps in any sort of trouble, ' bon pour tout '.

He is visited on a hill-side where once was a chapel, containing his statue (among others).

Little processions are constantly (from May onwards) wending their way from Tréguier to Minihy ; under no clerical guidance, and in silence. Yet there is noise, from those (beggars and others) who line the road.

On the Monday night of the Festival (in September) there is vigil in the cathedral. The (so-called) Tomb of St. Yves is illuminated. Next day is a great procession. The Pardon at Minihy itself is on the 19th of May. That there are innumerable beggars present need not distress us, since beggars, and the poor generally, are ' St. Yves' clients '.

At Minihy there are masses and prayers in the church ; and pilgrims pass, crouching, under the tomb of the Saint.

Rumengol [1] is best approached from Landerneau, which is also a good centre for Folgoet and Plougastel. One may also approach by Châteaulin, leaving the train at Quimerc'h.

The legend of Rumengol is the legend of Gralon, King of Cornwall (Cornouailles), buried by Gwennolé the monk and an ancient Druid who had watched over Gralon as his death approached.

Rumengol is the centre for all the Quimper district. In the train, on the roads, the pilgrims raise the pilgrim songs.

Rumengol has but one street, crowded on its Pardon days both with the pilgrims and with stalls which offer for sale all sorts of pious objects. It is at Rumengol, if anywhere, that you may find still a wandering minstrel (though indeed, the Singer or Bard described so lovingly by Le Braz may have been the Last of the Minstrels).

The church at Rumengol is small ; legend tells of a

[1] Date of great Pardon, Trinity Sunday.

great basilica which once stood there. Here, as at Tréguier, Folgoet, and elsewhere, the pardon begins with a vigil—an all-night vigil. Le Braz speaks of the women from Ouessant, who, once on the mainland, never know when they may get home again, and must provision themselves for several days. But they come fasting.

Next morning flocks in the crowd of sightseers.

The summer solstice festival is very ancient; and this, with other harmless relics of ancient custom, survives in an altered form. St. John's Day is celebrated over many parts of France with bonfires; man making answer, with artificial illuminations, to the natural illumination of the sun.

The church of St. Jean-du-Doigt occupies the site of an early chapel of Mériadek, a local saint.

Le Braz tells us the story of the Finger of St. John Baptist, to which the church, near Plougaznou, owes its name and owed its early repute.

In earlier days, pilgrims came to St. Jean chiefly by sea; a specially decorated boat led each parish. There were disasters; for the currents of the Breton coast are often as dangerous as its storms. It is said that the pardon pilgrims of Locquénolé still brave both currents and storms.

Saint-Jean-du-Doigt attracts the blind from near and far: those in darkness come to the Pardon of Light. The great procession is that from Plougaznou, which is met by the St. Jean procession, both bearing their banners, of which the great banner of St. Jean is renowned for its size and weight. As the processions meet, the banners bow towards one another in salute.

The lighting of the bonfire, formerly by an angel, which descended on a wire, and at night, now takes place by day, and by an ordinary firework. The 'Tantad' (Tân means fire) is robbed thereby of something of its ancient mystery. The final signal is given by movements of the great banner, and the 'Dragon' (so they call the firework) is slid down

upon the bonfire, in a hushed silence. When the flames rise, the cries break out. If you can, you must possess yourself of some burnt relic of the great bonfire.

Saint Ronan we know at least by name, from the title of Scott's story. His legend is a strange one, and centres round Locronan and La Troménie. In this word we see again Minihy, which we have met as the resting-place of St. Yves—a minihy being an enclosure of a monastery. The enclosure of La Troménie is a considerable one, and the pilgrims make the round of it.

The fête is each seven years, on the second Sunday of July. It is (like the pilgrimage to Minihy) a silent pilgrimage. Here you do not pass under a tomb, but many of the pilgrims sit in St. Ronan's chair, a natural hollow in the rock, whence you see before you the bay of Douarnenez.

The Saint's tomb is in the nave chapel of the great church of Locronan. There are special features about this pardon. It is not one suited to the halt or maimed; they do not come. There is a solemn mass for the Departed, who are thought to take their unseen part in the festival. The banners (for which in old days fights took place) pass now solemnly in procession, and all follow noiselessly. Up the hill called Plaç-ar-C'hom they pass, to hear the 'Sermon on the Mountain'—those, at least, who can push near enough to hear.

Sainte Anne (whose pardon is on the last Sunday in August) was somehow Breton. She was mysteriously confused with Anne of Brittany. But however her legend may have been embroidered, her pardon is famous in Brittany.

Here indeed the beggars and the maimed come into their own again; but under rule; they may beg only on the Saturday, then must be gone, in a lamentable and irregular procession.

Next day all Douarnenez, and many parishes round about, flock to La Palude. But not to the sea-coast;

they first make for the Plomarc'h woods, where once lived the daughter of that Gralon of whom we have read above.

The pardon of Ste. Anne is glorious both in its natural setting and in its wonderful costumes, handed down in each family for generations. At the end of this picturesque line come the mariners whom Ste. Anne has saved in some sudden storm or unlooked-for set of currents. They are dressed as they were when the Saint lent them her aid.

When night falls there comes the dispersal, which is often (it certainly is at Folgoet) as picturesque as the great procession.

Such is in rude outline (the complexities of legend, the little personal experiences omitted) the book of Le Braz. I have given this dull account of it in hopes that every one who loves Brittany will read it again and again, and certainly never travel there without it.

The Folgoet Pardon

Torn asunder between a lesser Pardon at Rumengol and the 'great' one at Folgoet (Le Braz spells it -goet or -goat, the word, like the Welsh coed, means 'woods'), I wisely chose the latter, on Saturday the 15th August. Next day, Sunday, there was a lesser Pardon at Plougastel, and another near Folgoet.

Individual costumes—that is, of the separate parishes—would take some time and space to describe.

Next me was Queen Matilda, mother of Stephen, as you see her in the history-books, sugar-loaf coif and all.

There were old dames in ordinary ecclesiastical cassocks. There were the Witches from 'Macbeth'. There were Bretonnes (forgive the harmless necessary rhyme) in flowered cretonnes. There were the maids of St. Divy wearing dull, almost dingy, robes—but in pride and vainglory—it is because 'elles sont si belles'.

There were the maids of Ploudaniel who (apparently not being intrinsically lovely) wore the smartest possible

LE FOLGOET

skirts (sans ça, que ferait-on-d'elles ?). There were little girls dressed like their own grandmothers.

The nearest I could recollect to it all was a Czech fair, or August 15 (the Festival of the Assumption), at St. Iago de Compostela—and the furthest I could imagine from it all is the patronal festival (if there would be one) of St. Swithin's Church in some Puddle-in-the-Pool in our own country.

It had never been borne in upon me that Brittany can blaze with peasant costumes as well as can Marken or a Czecho-Slovak market-town. The colourings lie largely in the shawls, worn in a sort of Greek way; but if the colours themselves are often soft and delicate, yet when massed together in groups (and colours generally go by parishes at a pardon, not by individual tastes) the effect is very charming. 'Like flower-beds', says the Evangelist, describing the crowd settled down in orderly squares on the mountain-side. Like Dutch bulb-fields, one is inclined to say of a Breton Pardon.

The men's costumes can be fine also. In the next carriage to me travelled, from Landerneau, a 'Lord Mayor's coachman', but even more resplendent than his prototype. There were good masculine hats and buckle-shoes.

The white patches (for some parishes dress so; and two parishes at Folgoet were in a beautiful and angelic costume) were like a field of white tulips amid the reds and mauves. I stood myself amid one of these 'white' parishes. The best time to see the colour effects was not, of course, during the High Mass before the open chapel, but during the assembling and the break-up of the great procession.

A very solemn service, this open-air High Mass. I may warn summer visitors of the extreme heat they may have to endure. There are massed choirs, and each parish, in its apportioned spot, helps nobly with the music, so that there is none of that thinness so often associated with open-air singing.

After the High Mass, the correct thing is to make a rush for the shade behind the chapel (which is only an apse) and produce the oddest-looking sausages and other viands. If you can secure a tree to lean against, so much the better. But I warn visitors to scan the ground carefully before settling down. A picturesque sight is this al fresco repast. If you sit quite near any party, you should offer of your store, before beginning to munch it, only hoping that they may not press upon you one of their sausages.

After lunch, you will walk down among the stalls where they sell sweet biscuits and cakes and fruit; and then somehow squeeze your way into a coffee-room, where you will find everything very Rembrandtesque, old women in white caps, just like his mother, eating curious pilchards out of tins, with red wine; your coffee will come in a bowl, but first a great manchet of bread will be set before you. Helpful but volatile people will attempt to serve you, and at the end of the room a great open fire will keep the atmosphere at boiling-point. Then you should visit the Church, where you will find crowds doing the same, and also making their private devotions. In the chapel are the great treasures of the church, and the ancient Madonna, which every one touches. Then you may look at some antiquities outside or in an ancient ecclesiastical mansion close by, and wander in the lanes and fields. As I did so, with my haversack slung over my shoulder, I was beset by youths and maidens in all their finery who thought I was the photographer. After a time there is a sort of stir and that means that the great procession is getting ready. You must get a good position, raised a bit above the throng, if you can. It is a very solemn sight; parish goes by parish, each with their most precious treasures, and a marvellous galaxy of banners. The home parish comes last. They go right round the village green and so back again, this time filing off to their places before the chapel. At this service the Bishop preached, and most eloquently. At the close, without any ado,

the parishes re-formed and marched off in their respective directions, some mounting charabancs or buses, some going by train. And so closes what, with all the 'side-shows' and the biscuit and cake stalls, and the coffee-rooms, has yet been a great day of solemn devotion and a beautiful and wonderful sight.

CHAPTER IV

FÊTES AND FAIRS OF THE PARIS ARRONDISSEMENTS

Paris Fêtes

Mi-Carême (Mid-Lent)

MID-LENT is, in Paris, a relic of the Carnaval,[1] which still flourishes in Southern France, especially at Nice, but is gradually going out where Spring does not exactly begin as notified in the Almanacks. Shrove-Tuesday falls—in Paris—right in the season of showers, just when the weather is most fickle, treacherous, and ready to hinder the merry-makings which its ill-humour can spoil completely; especially any picturesque procession, where a slight rain upsets everything.[2]

Postponed to Mid-Lent, the Paris Carnival has lost much of its old character; traditions cannot be uprooted, either in time or space, without some harm; if transplanted from one date to another, they do not take root again properly; they wilt, become sickly, and, bring what remedy you will, you will only assist the decline. It is thus that Mid-Lent offers to-day all the symptoms of a popular festival damaged

[1] The 'farewell to meat'—before Lent. This is often erroneously thought to be the etymological meaning of the word.

[2] French weather is more stable than ours, and it is this which makes cafés and outdoor restaurants worth while. But as the French are less subject to unexpected deluges than we are, and so are much more an open-air people, they are correspondingly timid of rain, especially in the South.

without hope of restoration, whose popularity grows weaker from year to year despite artificial respiration, massage in the region of the heart, and pumpings of oxygen. The festival costs more and more to its excellent promoters, amuses less and less those whom it professes to enliven; while disagreement in the camp of its organizers, non-conforming committees, processions sometimes broken, sometimes unduly multiplied, and teasing competition among the various promoters—all these combine to form a troublesome symptom. Thus, the Mid-Lent Festival is going, and nothing which will last has ever replaced a faded tradition. Lately an attempt has been made to hold a popular festival in honour of the Spring; this cost its promoters a tidy sum, and the prestige which they thereby earned was not tangible enough to suggest a second effort.

Mid-Lent, in fact, suffers from a disease which makes havoc with a people's festival; it has almost ceased being a pleasure given by the people to themselves; more and more it becomes a pleasure which is given to them, and which they may at will take or reject; a fête to which the public should contribute, but need not; just as when an audience is asked by some soloist to join in the chorus, but remains unmoved, and lets him continue his solo.

Some fifteen years back you could still see the crowd joining in the gaiety which is the essence of Carnival; running about the streets in some bizarre costume, either antiquated or ridiculous, and with the face masked. This gradually became rarer; and after the War it has not reappeared. Congestion of traffic, a sort of rough brusqueness in our manners, and perhaps a keener sense of ridicule, makes impossible to-day the movement of a crowd in motley and masks in the greater boulevards.

The procession does remain to us. It is still amusing, carefully planned, and an interesting and pretty sight if the weather permits. It is the procession which, by its origin and its point of departure, retains for Mid-Lent its characteristic of a local festival. It belongs to Les Halles

and La Villette. The fatted ox is no more: under the Second Empire it was led on, gaily decorated and garlanded in a fashion that must have made it drunk with glory, all the while it was being conducted towards the sacrifice. The Committee of the Paris fêtes still, however, chiefly consists of wealthy dealers in foodstuffs, whose zeal, good humour, and free distributions are most necessary to the day's success. Besides, it is usually not far from the abattoirs that the huge and attractive cars are made up, thanks to the students of the Art School—whether architects, modellers, or painters.

Looked at from another angle, it is a non-local festival, since it is the triumphal day of the Queens, and each of the twenty arrondissements is represented by its Queen, elected after a long and anxious campaign, and whose triumph too often has not been without wire-pullings, conspiracies, protests, tears from lovely eyes, grindings of pearly teeth, and other expressions of sorrow which every electoral campaign calls forth. Among the twenty Queens, and elected from their number, is the Queen of Queens; and yet there are even more besides; the societies have followed the example of the districts; there is the Queen of the Students, the Queen of the Hucksters, the Queen of Dressmaking, the Queen of the Typewriter, and plenty more. Each Queen originally had her own carriage and her Ladies of Honour; the number of Queens has now surpassed the available number of carriages, and each processional car has had to become a sort of Queens' omnibus. This multiplication of Majesties has a sort of democratic touch about it; it is apt to upset the spectators, and does not, perhaps, altogether commend to them the dignity of Divine Right.

The route of the procession is arranged to appeal to as many districts as possible: the Quartier Latin, Concorde, the Madeleine, the Opéra, and Port Saint Denis; it is a splendid route, one of the finest in the world to enshrine and guide a triumphal procession.

MI-CARÊME: THE CAR OF THE QUEEN OF QUEENS

The march goes slowly forward, preceded by the heraldic car of the mounted pursuivants, fine high-complexioned youths, with cigarettes between their lips; but they have a good seat in the saddle, since those are chosen from the stalwarts of the Markets who have done their military service as cavalry buglers.

The cars which follow the Queen of Queens and her nineteen sister majesties—who are often rather pinched and shivery, despite the kisses and smiles which they fling towards their faithful subjects,—are often allusions—in caricature—to current events: the Wine Press (of the Exchequer), the Ogre (of High Prices), the Housing Problem, the Landlord with the face of a Vulture; all this being merry and masculine satire, quite harmless, and attached always to something of popular and Parisian interest; a sort of family 'Revue' with more fun than malice in its composition.

The procession stops at two traditional and compulsory stopping-places. At the Elysée Palace the Queen of Queens does homage to the Republic, and the President kisses the hand of this pretty cousin of a day, and gives her a bracelet-watch; at the Hôtel de Ville the City Fathers welcome the Queens on a beautiful ceremonial dais, in fact it is the same which is occasionally used for the reception of an actual Sovereign.

For the ten minutes' sightseeing which this ceremonial offers to the spectators along the route, a million Parisians have, since lunch, invaded the great boulevards and the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville; this concourse has nothing to do, when once the procession has moved on, except to make the most of its number and its bulk. This it does; it spreads all over the road; and this is the only day in the year except the 14th of July when the boulevards are closed to vehicles and given up entirely to a strolling crowd, with all the multitudinous elbowings of a really good crush.

This is the moment when, in former days, the crowd

began to amuse itself, after applauding generously the lovely Queens and the efforts (crowned, more or less, with success) of the organizing Committee ; whose endeavours, and whose generosity, nobody could call in question. But now it is rare to find a domino pushing his way amid this careless, sensible multitude ; more ready, now, to scoff at the laugh that does not ring true than obligingly to join in it.

In this Paris where fashions come up and are cut down so quickly, there is perhaps nothing, since the War, which has gone to pieces more completely, more irrevocably, to a more striking, more shocking extent, than this poor tomfoolery which once was so alive, so catching, with its cap and bells. Bells, indeed !—a child of six months, these days, seems to ask you if you cannot produce for it something rather funnier.

The Prefect of Police certainly carried the whole of Paris with him when, despite the weepings and wailings of a small business section which made great profit, he forbade for ever and ever all confetti and the *serpentins* which used so conveniently to entangle themselves with the city's plane-trees, so gaily to enliven and beribbon the Mid-Lent sky ; which were, indeed, the last historic relic of the departed Carnival, but cost the city 300,000 francs to clean up next day !

The Ham Fair

The Fair ' of the Throne ', fixed deliberately at the end of winter, makes light of rain-storms, and three bursts of sunshine are a fortune to it. Mid-Lent shivers, thinking of the warm weather at Nice ; yet holds on its way, though certain to die of pleurisy ; the Ham Fair is at the best time of the year, Holy Week ; it is fat and well-liking ; it fears no competitors, and comfortably suits itself to a fairly heterogeneous neighbourhood : the Scrap-Iron Fair has gradually come to settle hard by it, and if these two cronies have neither the same look, nor voice,

nor smell, they get along very happily together. Without any sort of confusion, Scrap Iron and Sausage Meat hobnob, and between them fill the whole of Boulevard Richard Lenoir, from the Boulevard Voltaire to the Place de la Bastille.

The Ham Fair is particularly picturesque,[1] and very much to the taste of the people of Paris. Not that they are particularly zealous for pork-butchering; though they do like easy and economical nourishment rather than kickshaws. For them, ham is the refuge of busy or careless housekeepers who do not care, or have not time, to do their cooking; the liver pâté is the ordinary fare of midinettes and poor folk. Yet of all the popular fêtes of Paris it is without doubt this opening festival of Ham and Bacon which can most count on its success. The end of Lent is near, and tradition demands that so extravagant a temptation be placed exactly on this date to add to the merit of an unbroken abstinence.

Neither Paris nor its region are specially noted for the ingenuity with which pig's meat is prepared. The salesmen who set up their booth at the Ham Fair rather represent the provinces, mountainous or agricultural. There lies the charm and originality of this festival. You may see, surmounting a rampart of sausages, saveloys, chitterlings, and *mortadelles*,[2] all the coifs and all the fichus of ancient France, from Brittany to Alsace, from Normandy to the Dauphiné. Many of these adornments are worn by handsome women whose countrified health blooms on their cheeks, and who call with the accent of their country their savoury wares, of which they offer you a sample on the blade of a great flat knife. The passers-by who thus, as they loiter from one stall to another, taste the wares, finish their open-air lunch by taking a table outside the cafés, where they order a bottle

[1] So, too, in the provinces. I remember an excellent Ham Fair at Foix, on Good Friday.

[2] Large sausage from Bologna.

of white wine to wash down the sausages which curiosity has led them to purchase. Trams worm their way through this market of fat things and this open-air restaurant, and here is, no doubt, the only place in Paris where for several days the movement of vehicles comes second to the good pleasure of the populace, who come and go, and sit down, as it suits them, as if they were in the open country.

The good humour of this Rabelaisian fair is the gainer, at the neighbouring ' Scrap-Iron Fair ', by a sort of optimism which lights up the heart of purchasers and makes them feel quite sure that they are getting here and there a really good bargain.

All the dealers of Paris bring to this open market the stuff which they despair of selling in their shops ; and since all the loungers of this week feel surging in them the genius of expert connoisseurs, the more odd and valueless an article seems, the more chance it has to lead some one astray. Faked pictures of masters, hideous vases of 1900, old tyres, knockers, and key-holes whose rust passes as patina, all is handled, bargained for, and at length is carried off. The Scrap-Iron Fair is really very like the *Braderie* of Northern France. It is the best Daub Fair of the year, and its importance has recently grown by the entire effective—merchants and merchandises—of the ' Flea Fair ', since this was driven from St. Ouen by the razing of the fortified enclosure.

The Fête of Neuilly

Throughout June, the best month of the Parisian calendar, this festival stretches over two and a half kilometres, from the Porte Maillot to the bridge of Neuilly. It is the most sought after of all the popular fêtes. Its customers, after midday, are all the children of a rich and populous bourgeois district ; in the evening it is the rendezvous both of the artisan families of Puteux and Courbevoie and of merry companies which are leaving the theatres

and will wait till after midnight before they go to sup and to dance at Montmartre and at Montparnasse.

Neuilly itself, which reaps its harvest from all these visitors, shows a hospitable face to the Fair, and helps it on by lighting up its chief avenue from end to end. The avenue is wide; it continues up to the Rond Point de la Défense, and presently to St. Germain-en-Laye, the magnificent thoroughfare which begins at Concorde. Yet despite its spaciousness, seeing that the Porte Maillot is both the headquarters of the motor-car and the most crowded way out of the capital, the presence of this dazzling, deafening and tumultuous assembly, stretching right across the middle of the road and the space round the fortifications, brings about a congestion of traffic and a continual hooting which adds to the general noise, heightens the general animation, and so contributes to the popularity and the success of the fête.

The cream of the travelling salesmen is to be found there year after year, from father to son; the menageries and the circuses, with three-quarters of a century of successes behind them; the merry-go-rounds of wooden horses—where, however, the horses, now 'back numbers', have generally been superseded by pigs and cows—whose outfit, brilliant with decoration and blaring with noise, as is the fashion of to-day, represents a capital of half a million francs; the wrestlers' booths, famous for the old-time champions who wrestled there their first bout, whose harangues and dodges for attracting the public are handed down unchanged from father to son; we still see there (and lend ourselves with a good grace to these innocent 'fakes') the military man, lost in the crowd, who is ready to wrestle with the most stalwart of 'these gentlemen'; the young workman, whose voice is softened by a tinge of nervousness, and whose cheek reddens as he chooses 'the lady'; while, from mother to daughter, the trainer of the performing fleas has been faithful to her Neuilly Fair for eighty years back. Then

there is the 'Aunt Sally' in which the public, armed with balls (a penny a ball), tries its skill upon puppets that tip over when hit, and the lotteries where you 'win with every throw' decanters of coarse glass. At the beginning of high food prices, these decanters were not as popular as the two-pound packets of sugar; but the Prefect of Police put a stop to this kind of prize because when a lucky winner had secured too much sugar, the stall-holder used to buy it off him at half-price and drove a thriving trade thereby.

The Fête of Saint Catherine

The whole district of the Opéra—from the Champs Elysées to the Porte Saint Denis—keeps on the 25th of November the festival of Saint Catherine, patron saint of the 'Catherinettes'. The Catherinettes are, strictly speaking, all girls who have seen the flowering of twenty-five springtimes; they have 'put on Saint Catherine's coif'. In practice, however, the seamstresses and dressmakers, who are in this touching plight, celebrate with so much delicacy, zeal, and gracefulness this rather melancholy day, that Saint Catherine has become, before all else, the festival of the midinettes [1] of fashion and dressmaking. This is so, indeed, without any age qualification; for it goes without saying that their younger companions are eager enough to take part in a festival where one would rather be the bridesmaid than the bride. When any damsel has reached the age to be fêted on that day, it is the last time she is a Catherinette, not the first. The 'old maid' is then adorned with a coif of a highly fanciful nature which she has herself made, with, perhaps, the help of her comrades. Some of these coifs are the last word in inventiveness and alluring grace. The swarm

[1] The midinettes are working girls who appear (for their lunch hour) at noon. The place to see them in crowds is in the Jardin de la Trinité, about half-past twelve. I do not know where they go on wet days.

A GROUP OF CATHERINETTES

of Catherinettes, when the shops close down, in the Rue Royale, the Rue de la Paix, and the Avenue des Champs Elysées, their march along the great boulevards, the Mass which they attend at the Church of Our Lady of Good News, with a sermon and a benediction from the Cardinal Archbishop himself, is probably the prettiest and most characteristic sight which Paris, in its most Paris mood, can offer to the tourist, from one end of the year to the other.

To enjoy the fête intelligently you must pay attention not only to the stimulating charm which animates it but also to the reasons which underly this outburst of youthful gaiety. This annual festival of the midinettes is especially worthy of our respect when we think of the delicate and exhausting work done, year in, year out, by the poor girls (for most of them are poor)[1]—whose meagre salary helps out, often enough, the budget of a numerous family and whose neatness and unabashed gaiety are a miracle both of ingenuity and of sound moral tone. The plight of a poor little Parisienne who dons her Saint Catherine's coif and gives up hope of finding a husband is serious and touching. It needs a good deal of courage to face this prospect with a laugh on St. Catherine's Day, and resolutely to cope with it henceforward.

The passers-by hardly realize to what an extent these merry cries and laughter of good-looking girls are prettily forced. It is well that the management of the larger dressmaking houses, after letting loose their attractive staff for the lunch hour, recall them to their workshops

[1] I remember lunching once at a restaurant frequented by midinettes. I was hungry, and wanted to ' do myself well ', and managed to run up a bill of some ten francs. On all sides curious eyes watched the gross feeding of this millionaire who had slipped into the fold. They lunched at three to four francs ; and I am sure they were hungry too. I made good, I hope, by seizing a chair in the Jardin de la Trinité, and when I heard agitated talk near me as to what Angèle would do when she arrived—all chairs being taken—I stood (or sat) my ground stolidly till Angèle arrived, and then gave her my place in the sun.

by the bait of a private festival—a supper, a concert, some acting, and a dance—which in the greater business houses is organized every year in a more complete, more enjoyable, and more luxurious fashion. The festival of Saint Catherine has become too picturesque to remain, without disturbing elements, altogether a festival of the streets.

The Réveillon

At Paris the Réveillon [1] is kept on Christmas Day and on New Year's Day,—this last tending to overshadow the first in popular favour. Yet many years must pass before the New Year's Réveillon completely replaces that of Christmas Day. For the present, anyway, the one does not hinder the other.

No doubt this is the least strictly Parisian of popular festivals; yet it is the most popular of Parisian festivals. It extends over all the districts of Paris, and all classes of the population. Sacred concerts are given at midnight in all the churches; the most celebrated, and most frequented, are at Saint Eustache, Notre Dame, and Saint Etienne du Mont;—the City, the Markets, and the Panthéon.

Society from top to bottom keeps the feast, according to its tastes and its means: more and more at the restaurants, less and less in the home circle. You may keep the Réveillon, at a fixed price, for 200 francs at the Champs Elysées and at Montmartre, 100 francs at Montparnasse and on the boulevards between the Madeleine and the Montmartre cross-roads, for 50 francs pretty well anywhere else, for 30 in the faubourgs, from La Chapelle to Montrouge and Vaugirard; and free gratis and for nothing at Place Maubert and round the Markets, thanks to charity and especially to the Salvation Army, whose distribution of hot soup in the open street, and splendidly

[1] Literally, the 'waking up', or (in military language) the 'rouse'. But here it means what we call 'The Watch-Night', and especially the midnight meal.

organized suppers, provide so moving a spectacle, that if you happen to come across them you no longer want to go and drink champagne at 100 francs the bottle.

The Fair of Saint-Germain

This is the festival of Saint Sulpice, the intellectual, respectable, and religious quarter. It is a most ancient festival which has renewed its youth. Étienne Marcel, Provost of the Merchants, instituted it in the fourteenth century; the Mayor of the Sixth Arrondissement has quite recently resuscitated it. It has kept its historic character and its medieval costumes, in the shelter of an enclosure which confines it to the level space of the pleasant and religious Place Saint Sulpice. Every year, at the beginning of May, you may see it revive, oldish and yet smart, either grown a century older or a century younger according as the programme assigns it to the age of Charles VI or of Louis XIII. It includes processions tastefully arranged, without too many anachronisms, shops almost entirely stocked with antiquities, and crowded with customers, and an open-air theatre with a revue.

It is not very popular; rather it is a skilful and scholarly cutting whose delicate roots seek to find a hold in the ungrateful soil of modern Paris. It has come back a trifle young into a world grown too old, or—if you prefer it—a trifle old in a world too young, only a stone's throw from Montparnasse and the Quartier Latin.

NATIONAL FESTIVALS

You cannot have a more popular Festival than one in which a whole people takes part. There are three such in France, differing considerably in character.

On the Sunday following the 8th of May there is a procession in honour of Sainte Jeanne d'Arc. Government officials place a wreath at the statue of the Maid, in the Place des Pyramides. Troops in marching kit salute. Frémiet's bronze statue is surrounded with tri-

colour oriflammes, and at its feet lie floral offerings—roses, cornflowers, irises, lilacs, pinks, and hortensias, from the President of the Republic, the Town of Paris, and the Department of the Seine. When the dignitaries have left, the march past of the crowd begins. This starts from the Place St. Augustin, where is another statue of Jeanne by Dubois. The procession is made up of all the Free Schools, all the Orphanages, all the benevolent Societies, the parochial organizations for men or women, and the patriotic societies.

Each section marches behind its banner, and brings its wreath or its bouquet which it leaves among the official flowers. Soon the little Place des Pyramides is nothing but a glorious white flower-bed. Flowers are hung on the pillars of the surrounding arcades. They will fade soon enough ; yet not so soon, but that all Paris may have time to come and admire them. In the evening, the monuments are lit up. This is the utmost which the manifestations of public rejoicing reach. A festival which necessarily falls on a Sunday does not seriously upset the ordinary life of the man in the street.

The 14th of July

July 14, anniversary of the capture of the Bastille (in 1789), is celebrated always to date. It is indeed supplemented—as are all true fêtes—by a preface and an epilogue. Actually, this fête lasts three nights and a day.

On the 13th, in the evening, but well before nightfall, orchestras, of various composition, according to the wealth of the district committee which has collected them, seize the cross-roads. Platforms have been erected, with coloured fairy-lamps, and draped with strips of red, white and blue. For three nights and most of one day a jazz band or a mixture of a cornet, trombone, clarinet, and a big drum unwearyingly pours forth a rather scanty repertoire—tangos, blues, fox-trots, one-steps, and javas. Let these bandsmen earn their money never so zealously and

never so conscientiously, they will not succeed in tiring out their dancers. Let the street be cobbled, uneven, slippery, or dry, hemmed in by the encroachments of the neighbouring cafés which, this evening, shamelessly invade two-thirds of the road—there is always a crowd. At dawn, when the neighbours who either have not wished or have not been able to escape, try to go to sleep, there will always be some devotees to cry 'One more!—the last!' But the bandsmen know well that if they show the slightest weakness, it will be by no means 'the last'. Their collars soaked, their heads splitting, and feeling rather sick (for they have been refreshing themselves throughout the night on cheap wine, beer, and lemonade), both dance-band and dancers go off to sleep an hour or two, to be back on the spot in the early afternoon.

Dawn of the 14th used, not long ago, to break upon alarms and excursions in the barracks. From five o'clock onwards, regiments marched off for Longchamp, where the Head of the State, the Minister for War, and the Commander-in-Chief received them. All the citizens of Paris felt it a duty to have a card for the review. Ten thousand cards were given out for two thousand places; a free fight was almost essential, if you were to make use of this fascinating document. The good Parisians, enamoured of military shows, crowded, during the night, all the avenues of the Bois leading to the hippodrome. They took up their places on the lawns, or even in the trees. They brought provisions, for no one could hope to get back directly after the review. The Métro, the trams, the omnibuses, the Ceinture, put in several hours' work to repatriate this crowd which ran into hundreds of thousands.

Since the War there has only been a simple military demonstration on the Place de l'Étoile, before the tomb of the Unknown Warrior. The President of the Republic, the Cabinet, the Presidents of the Chambers, stand with bowed heads at the sacred slab. Then a detachment of all arms marches past the Arc de Triomphe while military

airmen do evolutions in the sky. The Champs Elysées, the Place de l'Étoile, are covered with a dense crowd. Windows and house-roofs are turned into grand-stands. Applause and acclamations pour in from afar on the troops. This lasts an hour, and then all is over. There are free representations in all the subsidized theatres and in some others; the Opéra, the Comédie Française, the Odéon, the Gaieté, and the Trianon are fairly besieged, from early morning, by a crowd which is not ordinarily impressed by classical and lyrical programmes. Beggars will earn, this day, by a wait of seven or eight hours, the unaccustomed joy of lolling in an arm-chair of red velvet to hear the stanzas of 'Le Cid' or the meditation of 'Thaïs'. At the first entr'acte, they will have the same correct, dignified, and rather emotional attitude which the most authentic Parisians adopt when the *prima donna* or the eldest actor come on, wrapped about in tricolour, or leaning upon the pole of their flag, to sing or recite the 'Marseillaise'. In the boxes, which will need a thorough spring-cleaning, the provision baskets or satchels of these unusual visitors fill—as on a Sunday on the lawns of Vincennes or in the wood of Verrières—greasy paper, sardine-boxes, sausage-skins, orange-peel, enough to fill two carts.

In the evening, while the balls start again, and the illuminations of the buildings increase yet more the luminous halo which lights up the Paris sky, fireworks are let off, at one and the same moment, on the hill of Montmartre, at Buttes-Chaumont, on the Pont-Neuf, in the Parc Montsouris, at the angle of Île St.-Louis, and on the Auteuil viaduct. They attract an enormous crowd, especially in the artisan quarters. When the last Roman candle and the last 'bouquet' have plunged into the void, the crowd goes back to dance and drink; no sleeping that night, nor the night after, so long as the orchestras keep going, as the dancers have a kick left in them, as the last cask or jar have so much as a drop left.

A FOURTEENTH OF JULY DANCE

There is a third National Fête, the 11th of November. This should be a happy day; it is the anniversary of victory. But it has become only a solemn day of homage to the dead of the Great War. Those in authority give their staffs a day off; it is like an extra Sunday, but not a happy Sunday. There is no dancing now; the sky is often gloomy and disagreeable; it rains, or is cold. The lights which encircle the buildings in the evening are hard put to it to pierce the atmosphere of grey heavy fog which hangs on the town, and weighs somewhat on our hearts. So it appears that after all there is only one national fête which matters and which rejoices the people: the one that no longer means anything to anybody.

The Fair of the Throne [1]

Anyone who has not tried, on the first Sunday in April, to move about between the stalls set up from the Place de la Nation to the Porte de Vincennes does not know what a crowd is. It acquires there an unparalleled density, such as would make the London Tube, the Berlin Underground, the New York Elevated, and the Paris Métro, blush for shame, even at the rush hours. The roadway of the Avenue de Vincennes is wide; it is one of the three or four widest roads in Paris. The human flood which pours down it on the first Sunday of the Fair of the Throne, does not, however, manage to flow comfortably. It is blocked, here and there, by dreadful backwaters which wash into the downstream current part of a family which has been struggling an hour upstream, and which so far has managed, by miracle, to hold together.

[1] This is held in the *Place de la Nation*, formerly *Place du Trône*. 'In 1660, after the conclusion of the Peace of the Pyrenees, Louis XIV received the homage of the Parisians on a throne erected here, and from that event the "place" received its former name.' (Baedeker: 'Paris'.) 'Place du Trône; place du Trône-Renversé en 1793, elle reprit son ancien nom en 1805 et a reçu son nom actuel en 1880' (Marquis de Rochegude: 'Le Vieux Paris').

Before long there will be, at the neighbouring police-station, two tearful babies, while the parents, wildly searching for needles in a vast bundle of hay, will undergo the utmost anguish and the most profound exhaustion.

All Belleville, all Ménilmontant, all Picpus are there, good neighbours as they are. But there are also all the other quarters of Paris, all the suburbs, and even something of the provinces.

The tourist from abroad will come, preferably, in the evening, when the many-coloured fairy lamps give an arch of light over the avenue. He will thus be a little less knocked about ; but he will not escape being deafened by the ringings and clangings, the dreadful cacophony of the refreshment touts, and the bands of the circuses or menageries ; hunting horns, whistles and puffings of the motors, shrill cries of women elbowed in the crowd, and appeals in every direction, from megaphones with stentorian voices. It is a concert which baffles description. Happily it rather deadens your nerves than excites them. The slow movement there imposed upon people in the greatest hurry, masters all impatience. Like a listener-in who does not mind being amused, but objects to noise, one somehow sets up a sort of internal rheostat which puts one in a state of less receptivity.

Then, with a bit of luck, while fighting the treacherous currents which try to swirl you back towards the centre of the current, you will at length get a sight of the bank.

The town of canvas and wood which has sprouted there, occupying the tiniest spaces of the road, and of the roads which abut, is not very different from those which you can see, at intervals, in different quarters of Paris, in the greater part of French and foreign towns. But, after the few weeks of repose which the winter has caused, the Fair is the first of the year. It is the opening of the season. The booths, new made, have a smart and bright look which they will not retain at the Invalides, at Neuilly, at Montmartre.

Then, it is here that you have the Gingerbread Fair.[1] Elsewhere one may—as here—grow excited at the sight of Græco-Roman wrestlings, climb the merry-go-rounds of cows and pigs, win or lose at the lotteries, and see the lion-tamer get eaten. You may, elsewhere, shoot 'your card', break eggs held miraculously in mid-air by a jet of water, touch the arm of the giantess 'who measures one and a half metres from mouth to waist, and one metre and three-quarters from waist to chin', because the measurement is 'going up' all the time.

You will find cause for wonder in the sight of the learned dogs, the acrobatic fleas, whose '*vita brevis*' yet permits them to learn such a quantity of art. You can try your luck or skill fishing in a small pond with a hook on your line for cardboard ducks with a ring round their necks; every catch means for you a 'magnificent egg-cup made of West Indian wood'—namely, of boxwood. You will find at the circus—the real circus, for there is no circus save under canvas—clowns, horsewomen, swingers on the trapeze, circlers of the horizontal bar, conjurers, equilibrists, and Monsieur Loyal and his fine white horses, as plump as dray-horses. You will qualify for driving a motor in Paris by one of those innumerable apparatus, the very latest thing from America, where the cars, fitted with a device for picking up electric current and emitting blue sparks, have steering-gear of such 'Looking-Glass' nature that they carry you exactly where you did not propose to go. You will toboggan down the chute; you will take an excursion ticket on the mountain railway.

At the Fair of the Throne you will see all that, neither more, nor less, than at other fairs. But what you will find here, and not elsewhere, is the dozens of little booths filled to the roof with gingerbread. There are great slabs of it, with almonds or fruits on the top. But what sells best, are the gingerbread chickens, ducks, or sucking-

[1] There is a capital account in Daudet's moving book *Les Rois en Exil*, Chapter VII.

pigs. They have a blue or pink ribbon to hang them round your neck, so that you let all the world see the Christian name which you have had inscribed on them with a thick paste of icing sugar—which loses no time in melting.

The Fair lasts four weeks. The economists and statists —even the most simple-minded—would never believe the astronomical figures to which mounts—in this period of time—the sale of tiny gingerbread medallions representing innocent animals and inscribed ' Joséphine ', ' Mariette ', or ' Napoléon '.

The Rose-Queens

Whether the people who speak scornfully of our age like it or not, there are still Rose-Queens. This title does not include all girls who reach marriage with a clean heart and an unblemished reputation. There is a further qualifying clause—even to-day, when our manners have become so tainted with liberty. Those who are chosen at Paris by ' l'Assistance Publique ' to receive their dowry of ten thousand francs (each year there are a dozen chosen) have usually been from fifteen years upward ' little mothers of a large family '. The eldest of four or five children, they have set to work, at the age they should have still been playing with their dolls, to help mamma in managing the household. Then, when mamma has died of weariness or want, they have been in full charge of the household. After eighteen hours' work in the day, and only half the food required by an imperious appetite, one does not go to sleep to dream of lovers. But at twenty (as the years count) one may look a good deal older. If suitors have not already come, they will probably never come ; so a dowry is helpful to attract them. The ' Assistance Publique ' distributes its dowries without any to-do, the day after the marriage of the girls who have merited them in advance.

Several places in the outlying parts of Paris have a solemn coronation of their Rose-Queen. All the illus-

trators of the comic papers have, with more or less success, tried their skill on these simple fêtes where the heroine, often quite unprepossessing, who has been fetched from home in a fine hired landau, appears on the platform of the Salle des Fêtes on the arm of the Mayor, while the Fire-Brigade, got up in their best with brass helmets, and the Guard of Honour, give a military salute. The Rose-Queen is clad in white; but, despite her figure, perhaps from her unconscious awkwardness, she makes you think rather of some child at her first Communion than of a young bride.

The Mayor kisses her; she blushes; the Captain of the Fire-Brigade kisses her; more blushes; everybody says pretty things to her—and she is one long blush. At length she is led to the banquet, is invited to drink more than usual, and after lunch she must open the ball. In the evening, in her home, she will not be able long to forget her usual servitude: her new nest will want her care. While they are still dancing in her honour, she will often (perhaps even without taking off her smart white dress) have got back to her daily round.

Fontenay-aux-Roses, Gentilly, Ivry, Vitry have their Rose-Queen. But the most famous is no doubt that of Nanterre, perhaps because Nanterre's foundation is the most ancient, perhaps also because their Queen is escorted by the most famous Fire-Brigade in the world.

Quat'z'Arts and Internat

Once a year students of the Art School and the hospital students have a wild night of revelry. For the painters, sculptors and architects, this is about mid-September. For the medical students it is in the Spring.

The promoters of the ball of Quat'z'Arts choose each year an epoch; Athens, Rome, Byzantium, Phœnicia is to be revived for a day in the costumes and decorations of the cars which are got up for a colossal procession. This procession, fortunately, only parades behind closed doors.

It is composed chiefly of warriors and of women who have little more garment than a thick coat of paint in violent and aggressive colourings.

The hospital students' ball, also closed,—no one may enter who is not of the Society—is not much more strait-laced, it is perhaps even less so.

The outside public sees nothing of these private merry-makings but their prologue and their epilogue. Two evenings of the year, the Métro and the buses are invaded by a horde of people most oddly accoutred and painted. Next morning these same merry-makers—their paint faded, their veils awry—astonish the swabbers and sweepers of the awakening streets. In search of fresh air, heads heavy, and legs weary, they stroll along, a peplus or a tunic over their arms. Should the Place de la Concorde, the Tuileries, or the Place Pigalle lie on their route, they will plunge their heads into the fountains, and win freshness and sanity from the cold-water douche.

Montmartre

The Montmartre Fête was formerly its Fair, which brought along the boulevards of Clichy and Rochechouart the booths which one had already seen in the Place du Trône and at Neuilly. In the days of the last of the Bohemians, when Montmartre was still the country of art students and gay shop-girls, it was the correct thing, when the best people went on the spree, to go and 'do' the merry-go-rounds at Montmartre, provided one had not already done so at the Fair of the Invalides.

The Montmartre Fair has lost this special prestige. But that the Butte may remain a little longer still the *omphalos*, or the heart of the world, some of its citizens have redoubled, for some years past, their efforts to amuse.

The humorist Depaquet had at first the idea of founding the Free Commune of Montmartre, whose *mairie* established itself in a café of the Place Constantin Pecqueur, at

the sign of the 'Mad Cow'. A schism which followed soon gave birth to the Free Commune of Old Montmartre, whose headquarters is at the top of the Butte, near the Place du Tertre, at Mother Catherine's Restaurant.

Finally, another group of artists, including Forain, Poulbet, and Maurice Neumont, founded the Republic of Montmartre. Since then pretty well every quarter of Paris has been zealous to possess its Commune or its Republic. There is even the Grand-Duchy des Ternes and the Free State of Picpus. But only at Montmartre, so far, have they known how to exploit this original idea.

The Republic of Montmartre, by the fêtes it has organized, has even acquired for itself the capital necessary for founding and endowing a dispensary for the poor children who swarm in this quarter; it keeps up, in Rue Lepic, the 'Dispensary for little Poulbots'.

The Republic has felt, from the early weeks of its life, the inconvenience of being perched on a mountain and having no approach to the sea. It might have managed to come down merely to the Seine. It preferred that its port of entry should be at La Varenne Saint-Hilaire, on the Marne; it had there, for a brief space, its fleet, composed of one flat-bottomed boat, on which had been fixed a wooden cannon, with a large threatening mouth.

It got into its head, some years back, that Montmartre —where there are still two mills, the Moulin-Rouge and the Moulin-de-la-Galette—must have borrowed one from the modest height which stands on the other side of Paris, Montrouge. One Sunday morning the capital was crossed, from side to side, by an odd procession where there jostled one another syndics with lace shirt-frills, great ladies, cheery work-girls of 1830, and a fire-brigade captain of 1890. With great backing from brass bands, and cries of merriment, these odd personages conveyed to Montrouge an old mill which they had decided to restore to her. The Republic of Montrouge welcomed her sister of Montmartre with a proper enthusiasm. There were copious love-

feasts, and very witty oratorical jousts. There were sack-races, greasy poles, and even a smoking match.

Every year the Free Commune of Montmartre organizes Daub Fairs, public auctions, in the open air, of all sorts of paintings.

The Free Commune of Old Montmartre distributes to the aged poor vegetables and a piece of beef which enables them to enjoy now and then their pot-au-feu. It arranges foot-races round the Butte, tub races in those streets, common in the quarter, which consist entirely of flights of steps, and slow motor-races on the steepest roads.

From Montparnasse to Montmartre it sets off, running, in relay races, the midinettes, classified according to their fashion or dressmaking shops, who cross Paris between two hedges of sympathetic but inquisitive onlookers and manage to carry, on foot, in record time (but oh ! in what condition !) a bandbox, fortunately empty. They have also a paper-hat competition in which these little Paris fairies work prodigies of ingenuity and grace. The day ends with a feast and a ball.

The rule of modern Montmartre is as good as the old : it never parts asunder the agreeable and the useful, for all these fêtes, where people amuse themselves so pleasantly, put some sous into the box of some charity.

CHAPTER V

SOME PROVINCIAL FÊTES

Fêtes in the Provinces

FROM the *Jeux Floraux* of Toulouse to the *Braderies* of Lille—from the Vintage Festival in Burgundy to the Pardons of Brittany, there is, all over the French provinces, plenty to attract those who love the picturesque. The infinitely varied characters of these different regions maintain themselves with a vigour not yet attainted by snobbism or deference to public opinion, by ease of communications, or the invasion of visitors from abroad. As in the time of Clémence Isaure, the rose-red capital of Languedoc still welcomes each spring the modern troubadours who—without fearing to weaken the classic tone of their poems by some sacrifices to the modern fashion of free verse—hymn as in the Middle Ages the charms of their sweetheart or the heroism of latter-day cavaliers. Toulouse, all along its streets, watches on this day the procession of its municipal officers who go to find on the altar of the Dalbade the gold or silver flowers promised to the laureates of the Court of Love, and they bring them back solemnly, holding them at the height of their noses, to the Hall of the lyric tournament.

Lille

From the first days of September the Capital of Flanders, Lille, fills with visitors from every Department. Five hundred thousand at least crowd out, for some days, this

great town, already so full of business. At the annual 'Braderie' millions of francs' worth of business is done. The merry-making is general. Enormous stores of provisions are consumed, and thousands of beer casks are emptied.

Douai

Douai, long called the Northern Athens, keeps faithfully the popular tradition of the Gayants. On the 6th of July, or the following Sunday, all the town is on the sides of the avenues and streets to await the merry procession which escorts, with singing, enormous lay figures, clothed, since the Renaissance, in the picturesque costumes of the twelfth century. Everybody follows them—even when the Gayants deem it right to go and encourage by their presence some other festival of the region. When Cassel, for instance, unveiled in 1927 the equestrian statue of Marshal Foch, the next day the whole crowd, come from thirty leagues away, were there, sure enough, to escort the Gayants of Douai.

Lessay [1]

In Normandy, on the 11th of September, in the midst of the peninsula of the Cotentin, the plain of Lessay welcomes the greatest and most ancient fair in France, more than 20,000 visitors, and a whole army of cooks. These install themselves with their spits on the edge of the road and set to work cooking strings of legs of *pré salé* mutton. These savoury meats are washed down with a *pichet* of cider drawn 'au tchu du touné' [2] and business goes on in the merriest way.

[1] Those who do not know the Cotentin should take a mail-steamer to Cherbourg (plenty of sailings) and go to Lessay, whether to see its magnificent abbey, or the curious Dutch-like country to west of it—even more Dutch than Holland.

[2] 'Straight from the barrel.'

ANTIBES : DANSE DES BLÉS

Gien

The great Fair of Gien (called the *Foire des Cours*) begins on the Second Sunday in Lent and lasts eight days. It is called the *Foire des Cours* because formerly the price there established for various lines of merchandise acted as the basis for the year's prices. Gontran, King of Orléans and Burgundy, founded this fair in 561. It is now almost entirely a great fair of live-stock.

A very odd Carnival ceremony (it must be mixed up somehow with *Brandons*) is reported from Alsace. Disks are cut from resinous wood; they are strung on a cord; a bonfire is lit; the disks are placed in it, with osier rings in them; then when the outer edge is afire, the disks are rolled, flaming, and spitting sparks, down a hill. (At Balbronn is a hill, the Schiweberg, or Disk Hill.) Whatever does this custom mean?

The curious Fête at Bort-les-Orgues (Corrèze) of the Burial of 'Carmankan' (or 'Caramantran') suggests the 'Burning of the Old Woman' discussed by Sir J. Frazer, in *The Golden Bough*.[1]

On the First Sunday in Lent—at Coigneux (Somme) children danced round the apple trees in the evening, by way of prayer for a good crop. This 'ritual dance' is of great interest. In the Somme district also on Maundy Thursday children were blessed and offered each an egg; and (while we are on the Somme), at Harpouville the four ages of man each kept their special fêtes (this we get elsewhere); the girls on St. Catherine's Day, the boys on St.

[1] Frazer refers to the 'Burial of Caramantran' (in Provence) in Chapter XXVIII, page 305, and to the Burning of the Old Woman (a custom apparently akin; Shrove-Tuesday is sometimes buried, sometimes burnt) in Chapter LXII, page 614, of his single volume edition. A great many more references are made to French customs and survivals, which the reader may follow up. The book must, of course, be used with caution. It is the classification of the old customs which is really valuable. One cannot always assume or prove their significance or correlations.

Nicolas'; women at the Annunciation, and men on St. Éloi's Day.

The St. Agnes Fête at Menton is worthy of special mention, as being among the more picturesque survivals.

The pardon at Juch (Finistère) is also of special picturesqueness.

CHAPTER VI

ENGLISH FÊTES: A COMPARISON AND CONTRAST

TRADITIONS and folk-lore are not wholly gone from English country-sides. Till recently, before the harvest, labourers used to go to look at a wall of a certain Church in East Anglia. It is a whitewashed wall. But once there was a figure of St. Christopher on it.

These old relics of what (by an erroneous definition) is generally labelled superstition, are rather hard to detect. The people who practise them are ashamed of them. In quite recent years I have heard of supposed witches, supposed witchcraft, evil eyes, and a most amazing method (explained to me in full) of divination by shape and direction of clouds; all these superstition indeed.

In my boyhood I well remember Carlin [1] Sunday (also practised in parts of France) when the streets were strewed with hard peas. The origin of this is traditionally given as the arrival of a ship loaded with Carlins during a local famine. It is (in England) Passion Sunday; and the custom probably has to do with the carrying of hard peas within the shoe, as a penance [2] suitable for the end of the Lenten season. I remember also that odd day when girls

[1] So rightly, I think, spelt. Not Carling.

[2] Penances were not necessarily penal, but served as reminders; abstinence from flesh on Fridays or in Lent was not to our forefathers really penitential or penal; but was meant to keep the day or season in their minds—lest they forgot.

rushed at all menkind, even at me, a little boy in Etons and top-hat, and seized our hats, which we had to ransom. Strangers used to get annoyed. I do not remember what day this was; there are various suggested origins.[1] We are a great people for perversions. 'Mothering Sunday' was the day of a sort of local 'review' or 'visitation'; parishes dependent on a Mother Church turned up there; possibly the Churchwardens presented and verified their terriers, as they do to-day at other times. The Church would never appoint a Sunday for people to go and see their mothers; since it is the duty of all children to go and see their mothers as often as they can. That, however, is the (harmless) modern perversion. As for Simnel cakes and what not—let them be for journalists to fill their chatty columns with. Nobody has the remotest idea why you eat Simnel cakes and whence you get the name, unless it is that from which the fine-sounding 'semolina' arose, and meant some sort of flour. Every ridiculous etymological story has been invented, whether about poor 'half-baked' Lambert Simnel, who was a scullion, not a cook—they say his father baked—or about a Salopian couple called Sim and Nell (this type of story is nearly always worthless).

Just possibly the cake was offered to the Mother Church on 'Mothering Sunday'; it is said that at Bury (in Lancashire) people do then assemble together and eat cakes; and Herrick once couples the idea of the Simnel and 'going mothering'. If the word is connected with Simila, 'white flour', probably there was some occasion on which people who usually ate black bread had some white as a treat (old inhabitants near where I write will tell me 'we didn't have no white bread when I wor a lil' ole bouy').

So one might go along. But here are a few notes. New Year's Day which suffers with us from the nearness of Christmas (it does not seem so to suffer in Scotland), itself

[1] I only deal here with such English traditions as may be compared or contrasted with French traditions. There is a mass of material on English folk-lore in books or magazines.

has possibly obscured Twelfth Night, which, however, I remember being made a good deal of in my boyhood. We do not, however, give presents usually at New Year, but we do send cards (and sometimes presents) to those who are ' one up on ' us by their Christmas courtesies, forgotten by ourselves ; nor, so far as I am aware, is New Year's Day in England thought an occasion for drunkenness. The New Year's card is probably older than the Christmas card ; this itself is recent ; I know people who have collections from the beginning, when the Christmas card was the conventional picture of a cottage in the snow ; the religious element came later ; it perhaps began with an inconspicuous Church spire near the cottage ; but these early Christmas cards were certainly secular. ' First foot ' still goes on in England.

The apples or oranges stuck with cloves or decorations which survived till recently suggest the ' pommes fleuries of Peille '. In this country as in France the Funeral of Alleluia was held on the eve of Septuagesima.

Box, reminding us of the *buis bénit* of Palm Sunday in France, supplanted the decorations at Candlemas, when all Christmas greens were supposed to be removed. Herrick refers to this custom in his ' Hesperides '. Box might go on to Easter.

Before Shrove-Tuesday children formerly begged the materials of future pancakes ; this may linger still. Anything of the nature of ' begging for the feast ' is now much discouraged, even on Guy Fawkes' Day ; in my childhood I used to be sent round with yule logs, on my child's wheelbarrow, to poorer (and not only poorer) neighbours ; though I had no notion of exacting any toll, it was considered correct to take me into the ' best parlour ' and regale me with seed-cake. I was therefore an innocent ' quêteur '.

With Shrove-Tuesday cock-fighting was associated (just recently there has been a cock-fighting prosecution). I do not remember this association in France. The payment of ' cock-penny ' at schools to the ushers was possibly

associated with the Shrove-Tuesday cock-fighting. There were various merry-makings on this day in England, of which rather tough pancakes are about the only relic.

St. Valentine's Day, as we have it, runs largely on English development; but it had a good deal in common with some of the French 'public betrothal' systems. There was a sort of 'first-footing' on St. Valentine's Day, really an 'aubade' of the lover at his sweetheart's window.

Our Palm Sunday ceremonies are partly reviving, such as the blessing of palms and the taking of them home. The catkin sallow has become an English 'palm' as a rule, and is a suitable enough substitute. In Yorkshire girls used to seize and hold to ransom the shoes of other girls; it may be on this Sunday they stole men's hats. Perhaps this might have arisen from an idea that on this Sunday we should be both barefoot and hatless, with reference to the 'meek' entry into Jerusalem.

Our custom of 'maunday' on Maunday Thursday was kept in most European Courts, where a symbolical feet-washing held its ground longer than with us.

On Good Friday there was eaten, in some places, a dish or pudding of herbs; this, like the eating of certain herbs in France during Holy Week, may be a reminiscence of the Jewish 'dish of bitter herbs' or charoseth. Our hot cross buns are probably peculiar to us. They certainly have nothing in common with Jewish Passover cakes. There are ancient recipes to be found in various families, and saffron plays a considerable part in the better class buns. There is evidence for the use of thin 'passover' cakes, called 'cracknels'.

Easter Day Paste or Pasque eggs are familiar in England. There used to be distributions of eggs and other edibles on Easter Day; a few of these, in altered form, still linger. On the Annunciation very little of general interest occurs in this country; there was an odd custom of putting weather-cocks on trees in the Isle of Thanet. Our method of making

April fools seems to be a peculiar foolery of our own. It is really a private affair, but often was attempted on a large scale, as a public ' hoax ' or ' rag '. St. George's Day brings not much more than the floating of flags. Formerly there were various processions, jousts, or races. Rogation Tide brings some religious processions and religious or civil Beatings of Bounds. How far the Ascension Day decoration of the wells at Tissington, Dovedale, goes on still I am not sure. In any case it was a link with Brittany and other parts of France.

There is something still left among us of May Day, but largely as a revival. It is not as in Shakespeare's day. People find it quite possible to stay in bed on May morning till, or past, their usual hour. Somehow the maypole became mixed up with the idea of roystering. The restoration of the Stuarts meant the restoration of maypoles. Maypoles also got mixed up with chimney-sweepers. If this had already happened in Shakespeare's time, when chimneys in our present sense were rather an innovation and would certainly need sweeping, it may give an additional pathos to the lines—

> Golden lads and lasses must,
> As chimney-sweepers, come to dust.

The poet envisages a May Day procession.[1] The hymn on the top of Magdalen Tower at Oxford is thought to be the remnant of an annual Requiem Mass for Henry VII. The hymn does not quite suggest this ; it is a Trinity hymn. There were certain relics of the ascent of high places ; the Wrekin used to be invaded and the customary Shropshire toast was honoured ; but this led to the Wrekin getting rather a bad name, and the custom was stopped, as were (long ago) the Whitsun ales, which were an early type of Church bazaar. The excessive consuming of these ales may, we hope, receive the excuse that the profits repaired

[1] The Feast in Charles Lamb's Essay was given on St. Bartholomew's Day at Smithfield.

the church. Whitsuntide was one of the occasions of Hirings or 'Gorby fairs'. There were formerly Whitsun Plays (as at Chester); so also on Corpus Christi.

There are no bonfires on St. John's Eve, except perhaps among Irish or Manx communities; but St. John's Day is still a great day for the opening of fairs. Our St. Swithin is the French St. Médard; he was an early Chancellor of the Exchequer and the custom of contributing 'Swithin's farthings' on that day lingered long enough to show how down-trodden a free people can become. As for Lammas Day, it lingers only as the appointed day for the race on the Thames founded by Doggett the actor.

Bartholomew Fair is an ancient foundation of Rahere the Jester. It became a public nuisance (the sad end of most of our merry-makings), but in its early days it was our great Fair of Beaucaire, especially for cloth. We should like to see its Pedlar's Court of Piepowder revived! But what was Piepowder?

The chief Michaelmas custom remaining to us is the eating of geese, where they may be had; geese, maybe, from Czecho-Slovakia, where I have seen the little white flocks joining together and becoming greater white flocks, and these, in turn, becoming immense white hordes, all cackling to some great market. At Kidderminster (a town which springs into celebrity with each new wave of limerick-competitions) there was an odd Michaelmas custom of throwing cabbage stalks on the election of a bailiff. This is one of the curious ways of Merrie England which one would like to see revived on the election of District or Parish Councils. Genteel people, it is said, threw apples. There were sometimes bear- (not mayor-) baitings on the election of mayors, in those good old days.

The Nottingham Goose Fair came just too late for Michaelmas though in time for the Old Style Michaelmas.[1]

[1] Once as a local manager I refused a holiday to a village school, demanded because it was Michaelmas Day—whereas it was October 9 or 10. I got into much trouble for my ignorance and perversity.

As St. Luke popularly brings us summer, there were fairs on St. Luke's Day.

On Hallows' Eve I have in my nursery days bobbed for apples, but this was perhaps a device of my nurse to keep busy a nurseryful of undisciplined children, or incidentally to keep at bay the family doctor. Parts of Wales used to keep the eve as France keeps St. Jean. Children no longer beg for 'soul-cakes' on All Saints' or All Souls' Day. The cakes no doubt found their way into the children's bodies, and the excuse for this 'questing' was certainly a thin one.

Our great permanent festival is a historical one; Oak Apple Day lingers, but Gunpowder Plot holds good; it is chiefly celebrated, in a sort of homœopathic way, by doing just what Guy Fawkes did not succeed in doing, namely letting of crackers. It is a remarkable example of a children's historical festival. The local rhymes seem to be all the production of some 'marvellous boy'; a mute inglorious Chatterton. The wise Yorkshire children demand not only faggots and pence, but also parkin.

Another great children's (boys') festival (the girls soon lost their St. Catherine's Day amusements) was St. Nicolas' Day—the election of the Boy Bishop used then to take place. The Bishop lasted up to Childermas (Holy Innocents) and then took office, clad in a cope; but that seems to have been all he ever did. This is said to survive.

Christmas Eve and Day, as we have seen, is to us what Le Jour de L'An and Les Rois are to France. The old idea that animals are always on their knees during the midnight Mass (but you must never look at them) held on for some time in less enlightened parts. Our Christmas specialities are a mixture of Celtic, Roman, and Teutonic; mistletoe, presents, Christmas trees; plum puddings and mince pies we seem to have added ourselves. Mummers are thought to have been Danish pantomimes; as such, are not very ancient. Snap-dragon suggests the Dutch or German Schnapps; Shakespeare called it flap-dragon. As for the waits, they were some sort of precursors of jazz bands, and

were thought to add to the season's jollity. Carols are ancient, but were probably folk-music to be sung in church ; when services were in Latin, the congregation were encouraged at certain times to sing in the vulgar tongue, especially on festivals whose origin and doctrine it was important that all should learn.

On Holy Innocents' Day muffled peals are sometimes rung, as at Cirencester and Wells ; at Wood Norton, near Evesham, a muffled peal was first rung, and then a joyful peal, commemorating the Flight into Egypt. All this sounds very meagre ; and the absence of outdoor processions and pilgrimages, which are so striking abroad, makes us feel that we are indeed rather a dull people. It is sadly true that Merrie England usually became a trifle too merry ; but so does Merrie Scotland to-day at New Year ; and in these more educated days it might seem possible to get rid of the over-merriment and revive the merriments, as well as the solemnities, of many of our ancient traditional festivals.

CHAPTER VII

NOTES ON THE CALENDAR (FIXED)

NEW Year's Day has always been a great day in France, and has no doubt gained, as in Scotland, from the lessening observance, as a religious feast, of Christmas. Presents are made then (these belonged originally to the Roman Saturnalia, some of whose festive nature passed into Christmas). Visiting cards are exchanged, in greater numbers than our Christmas cards (themselves not a very early institution). It is interesting to know that for six years New Year's Day was 'suppressed' (1791–1796). All sorts of customs go on in the country; familiar songs of greeting are sung at people's doors; particular cakes or gifts in baskets are made; various divinations are practised; girls are supposed to dream of their sweethearts (as on various other occasions) and so on.

The Peille fête of January 1st is a curious one; the master of the festival and the curé present to the young men an orange in which some flower is set, called a 'flowering apple'; they in turn give it to their sweethearts, and there is much merry-making and dancing. On September 8 the young women, by a just exchange, give the young men ribbons.

St. Clair, January 2, has been referred to in the Introduction, but needs a further note here. There is an ancient well of St. Clair (originally a Roman well) near Annecy. At Peisey the curé used to bless the wine on St. Clair's Day

(see page 73 below) and there is, I think, evidence that St. Clair was also invoked for weak eyes: anyhow, his name associated him with anything clear, whether water, wine, or vision.

Les Rois! Readers of Mistral will know something of what that means, for Provence understands this festival better than most parts of France; and no little child can forget the Epiphany 'cribs'.

There is the Epiphany cake (with its bean, or some other counter-part of our sixpenny-bit), there are *galettes*, there are popular hymns and songs. All the mystery of the East is in 'Les Rois'; they come from far; all the mystery of the skies is in 'Les Rois'; they followed a wonderful star, unknown to their astronomy. There are the Santons, those little Nativity and Epiphany figures which go back to the fifteenth, perhaps fourteenth, century. There is alms-giving to the poor. There are lightings of candles. There is everything that speaks of the strange mystic charm of childhood, for those wise kings came many weary miles to see a little child. There used to be odd processions; poor folk had the right of collecting alms; at St. Pol-de-Léon was a remarkable ceremony called the 'Inguinane'. But it is to Provence and Mistral (in his Memoirs) that we must go to find the full meaning to the devout mind of 'Les Rois'.

St. Honorat (or Honoré), January 16, was a hermit saint who introduced into the islands off Cannes the Egyptian type of monastic life; there was no fixed order, but hermits lived in their cells about the island, where were various chapels. The pretty legend is worth repeating that he promised to come and see his sister, St. Marguerite, on her neighbouring island whenever the almond trees blossomed; and by her prayer they blossomed all the year round.

On February 2, La Chandeleur, candles were carried in procession and drops of candle-grease let fall in the form of a cross by way of benediction—this, at least, in Franche Comté. Candles were held also to have some mysterious charm against storms. In Touraine, special Candlemas

crêpes are made (at Chinon, Preuilly, Reignac and elsewhere).

On St. Blaise's Day, February 3, there were great doings in Savoie. His name got confused with Blé, and he became a saint interested in agriculture. In several districts (Mâconnais, Chalonnais, Bresse) he is, like St. Christopher, patron of labourers. His day at Seyssel is the Boys' Festival; and two days later there is St. Agatha's Day—the Girls' Festival; a ribboned tree was carried in procession, and bread was blessed. At St. Desiré (Allier) herdsmen had their sticks blessed on one or other day (probably St. Blaise's). St. Agatha was thought to protect against fires; her veil was supposed to have once extinguished a fire. Bread is blessed, and the blessed bread kept on the chimneypiece, and at Queige this bread was (I believe still is) in shape of a *mamelle*, in memory of St. Agatha's torture; these cakes are called 'Agathas' (in Peisey, Bozel, and Val d'Isère). One commune in Savoie is called by her name.

In March is held the oldest fair in France (or uncommonly near it), that of Gien (Loiret), founded nearly 1,350 years ago.

St. George (April 23) was an Eastern (Cappadocian) saint, whose cult was probably brought to England and the west by Crusaders. An odd St. George's Day custom is mentioned on page 82.

Now for May Day. On this day, or soon after, the Fête of the Jeux Floraux at Toulouse is held: (for an account of this, see Elsner, *The Basque Country*).

There are all sorts of pilgrimages: in the old days there was a very interesting one in the Jura (Archelange), a pilgrimage to the Chapel of St. Marcoul, a saint who cured the King's Evil or Scrofula. But as in so many of these old pilgrimages and 'cures', there was a good deal of common sense mixed up in the business (like 'fearing God and keeping your powder dry'), since the pilgrim had to vow three years' vegetarianism (whereby the correct anti-scrofula vitamines would be acquired); Marcoul was popularly known as Mal Cou (as the *Bellerophon* becomes the 'Billy-ruffian'),

and this may have caused his association with this disease. But I wonder if many expensive visits to elaborate baths and spas are as effective or as sensible as this combination of faith, hygiene, and diet.

On May 1 there were curious customs whereby it was sought to bring wife-beaters to a better sense. They were even paraded on donkeys, real or wooden, and treated with appropriate contumely. As for Queens of May (Mairiottes), they are everywhere ; as for street decorations, they go on too ; and still in happy Arcadian spots maid-servants at inns give travellers little bouquets, for which due recompense is customary. The French still twine ribbons round maypoles (this takes some doing), though they do not dance ' round the ale-stake ' [1] (a performance only to be accomplished by flies or beetles) ; and they plant ' mays ' everywhere, especially before the cottage of young women. These ' mays ' are usually trees ; but ' mays ' also mean a conventional tree, a sort of thyrsus, or stick twined with foliage ; and it was this kind of ' may ' which was used in King René's great Fête-Dieu procession at Aix-en-Provence. May (on the Somme, and in Brittany) is the month of pilgrimages to wells and fountains—e.g. to that of Hemencourt near Doullens ; I do not know if it is in May that the Plougastel people go off to St. Fiacre en Crozon and sprinkle the children with the spring water (this custom in 1906 ' tendait a disparaître ').

Round about Paris one still drinks ' May milk ', which is thought to be better than that of other months ; you must drink it at dawn, foaming and frothing (and before anyone has had time to put preservatives in it). You do not get married in May if you can help it. It is the month of the Virgin ; and in Roman times it was Maia's month, and she did not, apparently, encourage marriages in her month.

In Lorraine girls dress in be-ribboned white, dance and sing, and ask alms (they are called *trimazos*, both the girls, that is, and their songs). All sorts of things happen on May Day ! I omit some of its other aspects, its significance

[1] Mentioned as a popular amusement in Chatterton's *Rowley Poems*.

ORLÉANS : FÊTE DE SAINTE JEANNE D'ARC

in the Labour world, and so on. Paris May Days seem generally quiet now.[§]

May 8 is the Fête of St. Jeanne d'Arc ; at Paris the relief of Orléans on May 13 is specially kept, and it is becoming a Royalist (or *Action Française*) affair. The statue of St. Jeanne at the stake, which was exposed this year in the Place de la Concorde, is to be set on the place of her burning in Rouen, where also is to be a great basilica. Domrémy, Orléans, Rouen, are the three great centres of this celebration. May 10 brings great doings to Saint Solange and Bourges (Cher).

On Fridays in May the Chapel of St. Saturnin is open ; it is close to the Abbey of St. Wandrille, easily reached from Caudebec. Notice in the Church of St. Wandrille the wool and bits of white streamers on the statues.

Embrun is the centre of many pilgrimages in May and June and on the festivals of Our Lady. Early in June come the *Rosière* fêtes (Salency and elsewhere) ; and June is a great month for fêtes—though not equal to August. But the great day in June is St. Jean (the Baptist), especially where some relic of the Saint is thought to be preserved (Saint-Jean-du-Doigt, in Brittany, for example). St. Jean is, however, chiefly a Celtic (Druidical) festival, kept with the lighting of innumerable bonfires, burning of mannequins, passings over the fire, and all sorts of odd things. Sometimes there is a feast for the farm hands (readers of Mistral will remember this in his *Miréio*). The curé sometimes still acts the part of the Druid, blesses, and lights the bonfire. Though the fires of St. Jean are dying out, they flamed fairly recently in Pas-de-Calais ; a procession was formed, the Benedictus was sung, and the curé censed the fire ; then the hymn of St. Jean and Salve Regina were chanted. Near Bapaume peasants took away as amulets the *paquets d'aulx*, which had been hung over the fire. There was a curious custom formerly on the Saône, called *La Done*. Two people chanted in antiphon ; the first cried ' Je done ! ' The second answered ' Qui dones tu ? ' The first would

reply ' Pierre X et Marguerite Y '. When these banns were called, each X visited each Y and offered a *gauffre*; acceptance of which was acceptance of X.

In some places (Bray and Caux) the dew was gathered in the morning of St. Jean ; this would prove a remedy against various ills. There was also an idea that between St. Jean and St. Pierre (29th) the corn did more rapid growing than in many other nights together. Sometimes crosses of flowers were made and placed over the doors of cottages.

On the Île d'Ouessant there was recently (still is, I hope) much ceremonial on St. Jean's Day. There was leaping on and over the bonfire, in which many rushes (*joncs*) were consumed ; and torches (called *bispouns*) were carried on poles and waved hither and thither all over the island. Mariners give a wide berth to Ushant on the eve of St. Jean ! not to say on the eve of St. Peter also, when these insatiable bonfires did, and perhaps do, blaze again.

At Saint-Jean-du-Doigt no mere curé sufficed to light the bonfire (called a *tantad*). An Angel with a lighted wand fixed to its arm was slid down a wire. The *tantad* is built near the church, and it is odd that the wind always blows from the church on that evening. One day the church may catch, and a wave of rationalism sweep over these villagers.

Vendée and Provence are great places for fires of St. Jean. Bombs are exploded ; torches thrown ; the amazing custom in Poitou of a cart with a flaming wheel seems to suggest the Celtic origin of the performance, namely, the summer solstice. Paris used to keep St. Jean in open spaces, and Louis XIV once lighted the bonfire. The Druids used (it is said) to hold a review of all the local babies on this day, and in Brittany you may see infants surreptitiously held towards the flames.

Here is a vivid description of St. Jean in Périgord, from *Jacquou le Croquant*, by Eugène le Roy :

' In our country we light fires at the cross-roads, and near the villages. In the towns there are fine bonfires, with a bunch of lilies, roses, and St. John's herbs ' (a vervain, still

gathered specially on this date) ' which you try to get hold of afterwards. As in old times the Druid kept his festival of the solstice at nightfall, so the curé comes now to bless the fire ; you take some of the ashes home to keep your house safe from lightning ' (and ordinary fires also. In the story, these fires suggest to the hero, then a little boy, the idea of burning the great wood belonging to the persecutor of his parents, a local count.) This vervain is so much connected with St. Jean (or the solstice) that it has in Spain given its name to the festival (or its eve). *Verbena* (though not our modern vervain) was the regular name for herbs used by the Romans in their sacrifices.

No doubt the flames of St. Jean exhaust all the inflammable material in the peasant mind, so that St. Peter's Day, though sometimes forming a milder repetition of St. Jean, is not usually a great popular fête. But there are many *fêtes patronales*.

Just about this time, and in early October, are various *louées*,—sometimes attached to the patronal festivals—of which mention is made in the introductory chapter. At some of these old costumes are worn, so that they are generally worth searching out. At the end of June are many costume fêtes, and theatrical representations in the old Roman theatres begin, and there are bull-fights in the Basque country and in Provence. The greatest of the June fêtes is probably that of Angers.

The July 6th Fête of Douai is a celebrated traditional festival, with some historic background, and the rare Fête of Locronan is celebrated then also (it occured in 1929). Interesting fêtes, to those who do not mind warm weather, are at Cagnes and at Cauterets ; and the great *carrousel* at Saumur (it is well to stay somewhere just outside the town) is an unusual attraction. The end of June and beginning of July is time for a good many interesting Alsatian fêtes also.

The great Fair of Beaucaire (July 22) is not what it was as described by Mistral in his poem on the Rhone ; it was then

almost a Nijni-Novgorod ; but its fine old tradition lingers about it, and if you read your Mistral, you can think yourself back into those old and famous days again. Beaucaire is well worth a visit even when it is fair-less, and so is its neighbour, Tarascon, especially when the Tarasque *s'en va-t-en-guerre*.

The Feast of St. Mary Magdalene has special significance at Sainte-Baume (Var), the traditional 'grotto' of the Magdalen. Rather out of the way at other times, la Sainte Baume is made very accessible in June and July ; and botanists will like to know that the forests there have many rare plants and shrubs.

I only pause further in July to ask my readers (I know it) who is the eponymous Robinson of Le Plessis-Robinson (Seine) which keeps holiday (*Chômes* is the French term) towards the end of the month. The fêtes of Quimper and Saint-Anne-d'Auray (July 25 and 26) are famous ones.

August opens with a great Basque fête at Bayonne ; and August revels in fêtes, of which many are tourist fêtes, not given here—though they are sometimes based on history and tradition—since they will easily be known to those who go to tourist centres.

Perhaps one of the most interesting fêtes of all August is that of Ars (Ain) at the tomb of a modern saint. Another is St. Radegonde's Day at Poitiers. The 15th is indeed a great religious fête ; but there is much that is picturesque about it ; to see the little 'brides' going to and returning from their processions adds a beautiful touch even to dull little places—even dingy railway junctions, as I have more than once experienced. There are many pilgrimages to forgotten, or loftily situated, chapels. Many greater centres (such as Betharram) spread their festivals between August 15 and September 8, the two great festivals of Our Lady—Laruns, and the Vallée de Bethmale, in the Pyrenees, should certainly be visited on these days if possible, to see the traditional costumes, of which those of Bethmale are especially remarkable.

Brittany pardons are very frequent in August. On pardons generally I give a special note in Chapter III.

Though the South is hot in September, anyone who is near enough should not miss the Festival of Saint-Gilles-du-Gard, if only to see the glorious Romanesque church (and the old houses which stands opposite). St. Gilles (or St. Giles) is one of the gentlest of recorded saints. He is associated with the doe which when hunted took refuge in his cave ; it was he himself who was wounded by the arrow shot at the doe.

Relics of him are said to be at St. Sernin's Church in Toulouse, but I do not know of any special ceremonies there connected with his day.

Brittany will be more crowded by visitors in September than the Bouches-du-Rhône ; and they should all endeavour to be at Guingamp for the Festival of St. Loup. Guingamp (which seems to have given us umbrellas) is a perfectly charming old town with an unusually fine church and a wide open market square. It is reasonably accessible from the coast places where holiday-makers are likely to gather in September.

Those who do not know Albi (Tarn) should seize the opportunity of its festival. There is no more striking cathedral in France. The district is charming ; the famous Gorges of the Tarn are easily accessible ; Rodez and Conques are not far away.

The 7th and 8th of September bring a galaxy of festivals, the 8th being the Birthday of Our Lady, and a day of many pilgrimages, often to some little chapel which at other times may be rather neglected. Those able to plan their journeys should make for Embrun, Josselin, Loudéac, Luzech, Sabart, or Sarlat, scattered over many Departments ; but there are smaller fêtes also in plenty.

Holy Cross Day, or the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (its full title), will be a festival day wherever the dedication of the parish church is to ' Holy Cross ' (as at Montivilliers, Seine-Inf.). The legend round which this day centres is a

hazy one. It must not be confused with the Invention of the Cross (May 3); it is an Eastern rather than Western festival and is thought to date from the supposed recovery of the Cross by Heraclius, though it may be earlier.

In Brittany the St. Cornély Pardon (about September 19) [1] should be attended if possible.

On the 26th is the Fête des Ajoncs at Pont-Aven (Finistère). St. Michael's Day concludes September with a galaxy of festivals, especially where any hill or mount close by has become associated with the Archangel.

For the island Mont St. Michel, where many ceremonies take place, inquiry should be directed beforehand to the sacristan of the parish church (Église Paroissiale).

The Sundays in September are crowded with festivals in most Departments. During the month is the St. Ladre Fair at Autun (Seine-et-Loire), one of the best of the Roman towns of France.

The month closes with the Day of St. Jerome, whose scholarly austerity does not somehow suggest or invite merry-makings: and with him these introductory notes will end, though the later (' non-tourist ') months contain some striking festivals, of which one of the latest is the Midnight Mass on Christmas Eve at Les Baux.

[1] I must here reiterate my advice to inquire ahead at hotels the exact date. With the utmost care, and much kind help from local authorities, I cannot always guarantee exactitude of dates. Many dates given really depend on the date of a preceding Sunday or upon the day of the week of the holy day in whose octave the festival is held.

CHAPTER VIII

NOTES ON THE CALENDAR (MOVABLE)

ON or about Septuagesima there used to be a blessing of wine at Délémont (Jura) [1]; the purpose of this does not quite appear; but at Peisey on January 5 the curé used to bless wine in honour of St. Clair. Was this saint supposed to be the clarifying saint, who cleared the wine, making it vinum claratum or *clairet*? On January 26 a similar ceremony held good at Alle and elsewhere; and during January something of the sort took place here and there in Switzerland. This seems to suggest that January is a critical time for the racking of wine, the cold weather making the sediment sink more easily. But I can trace no more of this custom.

Shrove-Tuesday. As has been said in the introductory chapter, Shrove-Tuesday and Mid-Lent (*Carnaval*) have become rather assimilated. The French eat pancakes as we do on Shrove-Tuesday; it is, technically, the day of good-bye to 'Fettstoff', any food which may be called *gras*. They do not, however, eat them as we do, but folded, not flat; and they understand that a cold pancake is nearly as good as a hot one; indeed, you get the cold variety on Ash-Wednesday. At Rivesaltes in the Roussillon I was given delectable cold pancakes with

[1] For notes of this sort I rely on the *Revue d'Ethnographie*, which later on became the *Revue des Traditions Populaires*. Their statements I accept, with due caution; but many of the customs mentioned may now have vanished.

my wine: it may be the correct thing there, or I may have struck a lucky day. The turning of the pancake is, as we know, a matter of much deftness; it is literally thrown up, so as to be caught again. But I cannot trace in France any custom connected with this, like our Westminster School tradition, which so nobly helps to fill our Ash-Wednesday newspapers. Cold (or lukewarm) omelettes are, or were, eaten at the Alpine village of Les Andrieux on the day when the sun appeared again in the valley. I am less prepared to eat a cold omelette than a cold pancake.

In Berry there is said to be a Shrove-Tuesday parade of fattened beasts. In Franche-Comté there is said to be confetti-throwing in the villages, which shows the approximation, at least in the child mind, of Mardi Gras and Carnaval.

The 'burning of Mardi Gras' was formerly practised here on Ash-Wednesday—an effigy of some sort was treated in the Guy Fawkes way (this burning of such and such a day reappears elsewhere). At Dôle formerly the President of the Festival was called 'Roi de la Pie' and was in motley —there were various processions, and it was thought that the fête was Flemish in character. Round Abbeville (apparently up to 1901) boys dressed their leader in straw and went round begging; they did not, it seems, attempt to burn him (as used to happen at other times).

The First Sunday in Lent was and is the Dimanche de Brandons (though the date of the Sunday, apparently, is variable).[1] This was an occasion of much burning. Perhaps part of these burnings was suggested by the idea of 'burning Mardi Gras'—putting it away, that is, as (we shall see this later on) Carnival was 'burned' and put away.

Ash-Wednesday is not the usual day for festivals, but here and there the Shrove-Tuesday Carnival, like the Shrove-Tuesday pancake, is kept over for Ash-Wednesday.

[1] In some places the Sunday after Mid-Lent.

Mid-Lent Sunday brings Carnival—the various customs of which do not need much further account. Paris keeps *Carnaval* merrily; queens of beauty are chosen, and from them a Queen of Queens. There are bedecked cars for the queens, for the trades; students run wildly hither and thither, a fatted ox (just returned since the War) parades, with the trumpeters of the Republican Guard heading the column.

At Vernet-les-Bains there are Catalan dances of the Farandole type, and there used to be, perhaps still is, the unpleasant sport of sabring the cockerel (which at least is blindfolded). Of *Carnaval* at Nice and Cannes there is no need to speak (some readers will remember a graphic account in J. R. Green's minor works).

I have taken *Carnaval* along with Shrove-Tuesday, for convenience, but we must now go back to the First Sunday in Lent, which is known in various parts as Dimanche des Brandons. In the Auxois the lighting of fires continues, mannequins are burned on bonfires; in the Franche-Comté also this was customary; but there (and perhaps elsewhere) it was also known as Dimanche des Piquères, hard peas or carlins, and answers to Carlin Sunday in the North of England (on which a note occurs on page 55). In Auvergne the custom held on the second Thursday before 'Brandons' to lock the men in and smoke them with burning straw (the *Fête des Seigneurs*); on the next Thursday it was the *Fête des Dones* (= Fairies), mannequins were burnt, and the men in turn 'smoked' the women; on 'Brandons' itself there were torch processions, more burning of 'guys', and 'jumping over the fire'—a sort of purificatory rite ('passing through the fire') originally; young married people must especially do so. Along with the 'guys' a real man covered with straw was sometimes lighted; he threw off his straw garment at once and leapt to safety. This happened in connection with the 'burning of the *Carnaval*'—for *Carnaval* once over, it must be put utterly away. In

Burgundy on 'Brandons' the caterpillars were burned off the trees with straw torches; there was a bonfire, and girls wanting husbands 'walked through the fire'—if they thus got one, it was a *mariage de fagot*. Some places in Lorraine 'buried' Shrove-Tuesday or *Carnaval*—a straw figure again did duty.

This burying or destroying will meet us shortly again in connection with Maunday Thursday and Good Friday; an illustration of the same idea is the 'burying of Alleluia' on the eve of Septuagesima, which took place certainly at Toul in the fifteenth century; a bier was actually carried into the choir of the cathedral. Other places did no more than *fouetter* Alleluia; one does not quite know how.

For convenience I will here pass over Rameaux (Palm Sunday) for the moment and mention a curious custom of Bresse. Clubs are made of strips of wood bound together, called 'tenèbres'; on Good Friday these are taken to the church and beaten to bits on the step (where no church is near, on some special stone); people gather the fragments; after Easter a new one is made. What this signifies is hard to say. It may be the dispersing of the 'shadows' of Lent; or the 'shadows' of winter, or a symbolic throwing away of the winter logs, now that warmer weather is in prospect; it may mean almost anything. But it seems somehow parallel with these burnings and buryings.

Palm Sunday or Rameaux is naturally a great day. Many ceremonies (most of a similar kind) take place at the blessing and distribution of palms. The old palms are usually burned the evening before. In some places people bring their own *buis* to be blessed, and either take these home, or plant them on graves. At some places (e.g. Toulon, Avignon, I think Hyères) children carry wooden 'thyrses' with oranges fixed on the top; elsewhere branches, with crystallized fruits hung on them.

Through Holy Week, in some places, children go round

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and announce the services; elsewhere this is on Good Friday and Easter Eve only; since the bells 'have gone to Rome to be blessed'. They 'fly back' on Easter morning.

On Maundy Thursday, Jeudi Saint, or Jeudi Vert (Alsace), a curious custom, differing in details, prevails in many parts of France; little wooden hammers are taken to church and benches, chairs, etc., are beaten with them; sometimes the exterior of the church; in some places this is called 'tuer les Juifs'; in others it is on Good Friday that the hammering is done, and this has been skilfully diverted so as to announce the services in the absence of the bells.

In Alsace different bitter herbs used to be eaten (in remembrance perhaps of the Charoseth or Jewish dish of bitter herbs); and hence apparently the name Jeudi Vert. In Abbeville *martelets*, or little planchettes with three or four hammers attached—sometimes also 'crécelles' or castaquettes—were used to announce the services. This hammering, other than for the above purpose, seems very difficult to explain. The 'tuer les Juifs' explanation seems unlikely. In Picardy children chant the hours of services and are rewarded with eggs. In Anjou on Good Friday at three o'clock millers stopped their mills, leaving the sails up, in a sort of mourning. No animal must be killed on Good Friday, and no washing is done in some parts (Franche-Comté, e.g.) in the latter half of the week. Holy-water stoups will be found empty early on Easter Eve. The water is blessed in the morning.

Of rather special interest on the eve of Whit-Sunday (in French, Pentecôte) is the Fête de Feux at Mâcon. Of the Whitsun-Day and Whitsun Monday fêtes themselves there is no end, or little end. Moreover, this is just about the time for the opening of the pilgrim season—'Than longen folk to gon on pilgrimages to ferne halwes.'[1]

The word Pentecôte has come to mean a garland, hung

[1] 'Ferne halwes' is Chaucerian for 'distant saints'.

up between or on houses in Touraine (Loche and Sazilly), but on Ascension, not Whitsun Day. Trinity Sunday is overshadowed by the coming Fête-Dieu. Those who ascended formerly Mont Poupet near Salins, in Franche-Comté, fasting, on Trinity Sunday, saw three suns rising! We do not know if this climb proved attractive.

The Fête-Dieu itself is famous all over the Continent for its processions and in most places for the beautiful and interesting hangings (bits of tapestries, etc.) which are hung from the windows. Angers is conspicuous for its Fête-Dieu; so are Aix-en-Provence and Fécamp; but nearly everywhere, on the day or on the following Sunday, there will be festal array and festal doings. This is, however, one of the festivals which remains strictly religious; and it is not therefore made occasion for the attractions to which tourists are held generally liable.

Easter Day [1] is the day of new life, of springtime, of flowers (though in a less degree than May Day). The year actually began with Easter once and in some parts of France you still wish each other a 'Happy New Year' at Easter. Why Easter eggs? If, as one theory says, you might not eat them in Lent (and the pancakes of Mardi Gras seem to suggest this), they did not know in old days how to preserve eggs; and an egg laid on Ash-Wednesday could hardly have been even 'moderately fresh' at Easter. The fact that you must treat Easter eggs with reverence, that you decorate them, and that (in many places) you must break the shell not by violence but by gentle rolling, suggests symbolism, and the symbolism of the apparently dead thing breaking into life is an easy and obvious one. Many of these odd customs were merely object lessons at a time when oral instruction

[1] Not 'Easter Sunday'. The English title is apparently taken straight from the Festival or Day of Eostr, the Spring Goddess, whose name survives also in the place-names High Easter and Good Easter in Essex. Just so it is Whitsun-Day, though no one really knows what Whitsun means. Not Whit-Sunday.

was not easily given and not easily absorbed when given. The 'burying of Alleluia', the 'burning of *Carnaval*', and so on would keep certain principles before the popular eye, just as frescoes and windows taught the simple Scriptural stories.

On Holy Saturday the bells come back new-blessed from Rome—blessed, what is more, not by the reigning Pope, but by his deceased predecessor.[1] Some bells (in the crowd) do not get a sprinkle of the holy-water—they may have a bad time on the way back; the demons will get at them; and when they arrive home they may play diabolic tricks. Let us not, then, put it all down to the bell-ringers.

In the Spring young men's fancies lightly turn to thoughts of love. Mi-Carême, in some parts (Franche-Comté) is the time for showing up the henpecked husbands—so, too, was St. Joseph's Day, March 19, the day (not St. Valentine's, as with us) of birds' weddings, and of the blessing of springs, now clearing after their winter turmoil. In certain places certain flowers are gathered at Easter. You make each other 'April fish',—not, perhaps, in our way, but I have never learned exactly how, and have never risked a *procès verbal* by experimenting;—and (this one could do) you attach little bits of rabbit-skin to people's clothes (at least you did in the Franche-Comté which, after all, was a free country). Godparents (more kindly) give eggs (paste or 'Pasque' eggs, as we call them) to godchildren, twelve eggs making a *roulée*. Married people must eat eggs on Easter Day and they will be happy. Children must be brought to the 'Bénédiction des Enfants' in new clothes—the new clothes hold for our prosaic England also, and not for the children only. At Nice (note the name) they have cakes made like a

[1] In all these accounts of religious festivals I give the popular view, as enshrined in popular tradition. This may not always be the correct view. The authority is chiefly the *Revue des Traditions Populaires*.

Lamb—elsewhere also, maybe, though I have not met them. I have, however, eaten a lamb-cake in the North of England. At Antibes you get triangular cakes ('Pâques'—transferred perhaps from Trinity Sunday); and no doubt other special cakes elsewhere (at Christmas-time in Provence you have *fougasses* and *fougassettes*; round ones at Nice); and at Fontainebleau at Christmas you get cakes in shape of a stag, and at other times, in shape of a carp (there was a famous carp in the Palace lake); and at Aix-en-Provence you get cakes like pigs (but these they do not, apparently,—being a polite race—offer to the tourists). There is an Easter *fougasse* in some places; you eat it, with omelettes (cold, I suppose) in the meadows, picnicking. I do not think France has hot cross buns; but on Christmas Eve and Day in some places you find a cake made in a St. Andrew's cross, giving the Greek first two letters of Christus.

But let us return to our sheep (or rather, our Easter lamb, which France eats as we do, but a trifle older; not, I think, with our only English cookery invention, mint sauce, which is probably a survival of the Jewish *Charoseth* or bitter herb sauce, transferred from its right day). Not that there is much more to say about Easter Day itself. But as young men's thoughts lightly turn, about then, to love, the Sunday following, Quasimodo in French (from the first word of a psalm), Low Sunday in English (etymology doubtful—I suggest 'Low' = light—as a butterfly in dialect is a 'lowie-leetie', or 'flash of light'), is a great day of love-affairs. In France they do things differently from our ways. Proposal, acceptance, rejection, are all (or were) in public. Moreover, rejection or acceptance is made very simple and easy for the maiden. She need talk no rubbish about being a sister to the rejected suitor, she need not blush and stammer out an Early Victorian confused 'ask Papa'; no; she need only (in one district) light a candle which the youth has placed in a niche (thoughtful architects actually build the niche on pur-

pose); she need (elsewhere) but accept a symbolic food offering which he places in a similar niche; she need (elsewhere) but wear a ribbon of the same colour as the young man's scarf (on some particular day); she need (elsewhere) but accept a rose, but give an apple (oh! Eve!); she need but (strangest of all! this happens in Touraine to-day) return to the swain the decorated tail of a leg of mutton, which he has tactfully presented to her parents; she need but (elsewhere) juggle in some odd way with the logs you put on the Christmas fire (there is some curious Morse code arrangement—big log big log little log, let us say, means dash dash dot or 'Begone!'—I have never had occasion to learn it); she need but do this or that, and the young man, like the young man in *Ici on parle français*, 'is varnish'. Our English method is in strong contrast. In an enormous number of cases there is neither proposal nor acceptance, only perambulation; yet they live happily ever afterwards. Quasimodo, then—to get back from our second digression—is a great time for these public yet delicate declarations. So is May Day; I will take them together. Young men then plant 'mays' outside young women's houses—a laurel or lilac is correct, not fruit trees—and if it is not uprooted, as by some tornado, in the morning, that is that. Round Abbeville the choice of tree means 'I propose', or 'All is over between us'; a *sapin* or a *sureau* are each of deadly meaning, but I cannot say which means which. Sometimes great courage in 'passing through the fire' of *Brandons* or of St. Jean is somehow a signal of acceptance on the part of the courageous young woman. Such girls as do not (in our parlance) 'walk out' with anybody have hay and straw spread before their houses; certainly no 'may' is planted there. Acceptance of invitations to a waltz (at a critical time and place) means acceptance for the gambol of life; and so on. In fact, hardly a word need be spoken—not a word *ad hoc*, that is, between the young people till they begin to quarrel over the furniture.

What amazing signals or Morse-codings they may have in the Rouergue (Aveyron) I know not. There is a strange race in Rouergue; some say they are Ruthenians. They want much tactful studying. They may have signals here more subtle and delicate than the leg of mutton; than which there was never a stranger love-letter. In some parts of Franche-Comté the young men took leave of the young women either on 'Brandons', or later in Lent. This seems an odd way of doing things by opposites. But on Quasimodo (Low Sunday) there took place the *déboutchou*; the girls came out veiled; but the right young man lifted the veil of the right young girl, and this, if he were not repulsed, settled things.

Another very interesting affair is the publishing of imaginary banns. This appears a means of bringing the young people 'up to the scratch' and of clinching, in no doubt a pre-arranged manner, what is already all but clinched. As late as 1874 at Camblain-Châtelain the girls were taken before a Jury and were put up in a mock auction. Then there was a race (girls only, it seems); and somehow this also settled questions; 'de là résultent' (says M. Édouard Edmond) 'quelquefois' (very cynical this) 'des unions heureuses'.

Rogation-tide, apart from Rogation processions and blessings of crops, has certain special customs. The crops, including the vineyards, are the object of much solicitude, as well may be expected; on St. George's Day in Disatines (Allier) a clean little towel is offered to the statue of St. George and with this his feet are washed in wine, amid cries of Vive Monsieur [1] St. Georges! But if frost has touched the vines, woe to St. George; unkind things are said even to his face, and though his feet are washed, it is with a rough and scarifying cloth.

In some places the *buis bénit* of Palm Sunday (*Rameaux*) is not planted in the churchyard but carried into the

[1] This title of Monsieur before the names of Saints can be seen in old documents and on old inscriptions.

fields, to bring a blessing (so in Touraine, recently at Mareuil, Preuilly, Nouâtre, Céré, Chaumussay). In Touraine also you must bake in Rogation week (I am not sure about washing; you do not wash in the latter part of Holy Week, and in some places not on the Annunciation). In the same district, at Rogation-tide, there were (I hope are) processions for the three Rogation days; no doubt this held also elsewhere; but besides this, the sacristan went round the houses of the village (no doubt after gentle persuasion). Sometimes also this is the day for the blessing of springs and wells; but usually that comes earlier.

Ascension Day is a great occasion; it seems, however, to be retained mostly as a religious festival; but sometimes May-Day ceremonies seem to have taken place on this day: possibly individual curés, regarding May Day as rather pagan in origin, drew over some of its traditions to the other festival.

In parts of Franche-Comté Ascension Day is the Spring festival; children (whose fancies lightly turn to thoughts of food) go round begging for flour for making *beignets*; and you do not wash (I use the word technically). I do not know whether it is on Ascension Day or May Day (I think May Day) that a man used to come round in the Jura to say that Spring has arrived. A pretty custom. One imagines it in our country; a blue-nosed official, overcoated and much mufflered, battling his way against a barrage of 'Spring's first voluptuous kisses' to tell us that it has really come!

Whitsun-Day and Whitsun Monday suffer perhaps from proximity of May Day. At Paray-le-Monial (that great pilgrimage centre) there is a Foire aux Bagues, when young men give rings to their dancing partners, apparently without special significance. There is a Foire aux Bagues at Charolles (9th May in 1928); and there, though any popular girl will end up very much be-ringed, marriages are, it seems, arranged by the nature

or abundance of the gifts of the correct suitor. No doubt there are plenty more of these; the wily fair-merchants will encourage any sort of 'fairings', and rings are simple, and probably carry a reasonable profit. At Éperlecques (Artois) a May-Day fête had definitely been transferred to Whit-Monday; but I sadly fear it is now extinct. It consisted of a Jeu de Paume, the Fête du Geai (this certainly wanted reorganizing; it was reorganized in 1818) and a 'Galopage de Mai'—a race to reach the new-planted 'May-tree' on the Calais road; he who got there first was 'Roi du Mai', and no doubt felt very exalted. This is the kind of festival that can be made both pretty and harmless. To put it plainly, what has caused so many of these festivals to disappear is not the drinking of red wine but the introduction of wood alcohol and other 'synthetic' poisons. France, at her best, is sober, and can take her pleasures soberly. There should really be no need to stop all these old merry-makings. Let spirits be barred, and wine mingled with water (as it usually is) and all will go well.

CALENDAR

The following abbreviations have been used for names of Departments in this section of the book:

Allier	All.
Alpes (Basses-)	B.-Alpes.
Alpes (Hautes-)	H.-Alpes.
Alpes-Maritimes	A.-M.
Ardèche	Ardèc.
Ardennes	Arden.
Ariège	Ar.
Aveyron	Av.
Bouches-du-Rhône	B.-du-R.
Calvados	Calv.
Cantal	Cant.
Charente	Char.
Charente-Inférieure	Char.-Inf.
Corrèze	Corr.
Côte-d'Or	C.-d'Or.
Côtes-du-Nord	C.-du-N.
Dordogne	Dord.
Eure-et-Loir	E.-et-L.
Finistère	Fin.
Garonne (Haute-)	H.-G.
Gironde	Gir.
Hérault	Hér.
Ille-et-Vilaine	I.-et-V.
Indre-et-Loire	I.-et-L.
Loire (Haute-)	H.-L.
Loir-et-Cher	L.-et-C.
Lot-et-Garonne	Lot-et-Gar.
Lozère	Loz.
Maine-et-Loire	M.-et-L.
Manche	Man.
Marne	Mar.

Marne (Haute-)	H.-M.
Mayenne	May.
Meurthe-et-Moselle	Meurthe-et-M
Meuse	Meu.
Morbihan	Morb.
Moselle	Mos.
Nièvre	Nièv.
Orne	Or.
Pas-de-Calais	Pas-de-C.
Puy-de-Dôme	Puy-de-D.
Pyrénées (Basses-)	B.-Pyr.
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	H.-Pyr.
Pyrénées-Orientales	Pyr.-O.
Rhin (Bas-)	B.-Rhin.
Rhin (Haut-)	H.-Rhin.
Rhône	R.
Saône (Haute-)	H.-Saône.
Saône-et-Loire	S.-et-L.
Savoie	Sav.
Savoie (Haute-)	H.-Sav.
Seine-Inférieure	S.-Inf.
Seine-et-Marne	S.-et-M.
Seine-et-Oise	S.-et-O.
Sèvres (Deux-)	D.-Sèv.
Somme	Som.
Tarn-et-Garonne	T.-et-Gar.
Vaucluse	Vaucl.
Vendée	Ven.
Vienne (Haute-)	H.-V.
Vosges	Vos.
Yonne	Y.

Other names are in full.

CALENDAR (MOVABLE)

First Sunday after Epiphany.

St. Jean-de-Luz (B.-P.). *Sailors' Fête.*

Septuagesima.

Délémont (Jura).

Shrove-Tuesday and Sunday preceding.

Nantes (Loire-Inf.). *Fête carnavalesque.*
Pézenas (Hér.).

[There are innumerable Shrove-Tuesday celebrations elsewhere.]

Ash-Wednesday.

Perpignan (Pyr.-O.). *Carnival.*
Saint-Claude-sur-Bienne (Jura). *Traditional 'Fête des Soufflac'.*

From First Sunday of Lent to Palm Sunday.

Dinan (C.-du-N.). *Fête foraine.*

Mid-Lent (MI-CARÊME).

Among a long list these have been selected:
Ajaccio (Corsica). *Carnival.*
Hazebrouck (Nord). *Fête foraine.*
Nantes (Loire-Inf.). *Fête carnavalesque.*
Périgueux (Dord.). *Fair.*
Tourcoing (Nord).
The Riviera (generally, specially Nice and Cannes).

Fourth and Fifth Sundays in Lent.

Chalon-sur-Saône (S.-et-L.).

Fifth Sunday in Lent (Passion Sunday).

Châlons-sur-Marne (Marne). *Fête des Pardons* (8 days).

Palm Sunday and Holy Week.

Processions, etc., in many places.

Palm Sunday. (RAMEAUX.)

Bergues-Saint-Winoc (Nord). *Great Fair 'des Rameaux'.*
Saumur (M.-et-L.). *Fête des Récollets* (2 days).

Holy Week.

Compiègne (Oise). *Pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours.*

Holy Thursday.

Corlay (C.-du-N.). *Fête foraine.*

Good Friday.

Corte (Corsica). *Ancient procession, etc.*
Foix (Ar.). *Foire de Jambons.*
Fuenterrabia (Spain). } *Famous traditional processions, etc.*
Irun (Spain). }
Sartène (Corsica). *Procession of the Passion.*

Easter Day.

A Fête-day everywhere. The following have been specially noted:

Arques (Pas-de-C.).
Bourg-Achard (Eure). *Fête patronale* (2 days).
Bourg-en-Bresse (Ain). *Fête de la Vierge Noire* (15 days after Easter).
Chartres (E.-et-L.). *Fête de Pâques* (10 days).
Chaumes (S.-et-M.). *Fête de Pâques* (2 days).
Épinay-sur-Seine (Seine). *Fête de la Briche.* (Easter Day and Sunday following.)
Évreux (Eure). *Fête de Saint-Michel.*
Issy-les-Moulineaux (Seine). *Fête foraine du Printemps.*
L'Isle-sur-Sorgue (Vaucl.).
Mayenne (May.). *Fête de Pâques* (3 days).

Nontron (Dord.). *Fête patronale* (2 days).
Ploujean (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Saint-Chéron (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
Saint-Maur-les-Fossés (Seine).
Sartrouville (S.-et-O.). *Fête des Lilas.*
Strasbourg (B.-Rhin). *Pilgrimage to Sainte-Odile.*
Vals-les-Bains (Ardèc.). *Fête* (2 days).
Vence (A.-M.). *Grandes fêtes provençales.*
Villefranche (R.).

Easter Monday.

Bonneval (E.-et-L.). *Fête patronale.*
Charenton-sur-Cher (Cher). *Fête patronale.*
Château-Chinon (Nièv.). *Fête foraine.*
Douai (Nord). *Pilgrimage* (*Notre-Dame-des-Affligés*).
Lignières (Cher). *Fête patronale.*
L'Isle-sur-Serein (Yonne). *Fête patronale.*
Mont-Cassel (Nord). *Carnival.*
Pau (B.-Pyr.).
Plougastel (Fin.).
Pont-l'Evêque (Calv.).

Saturday after Easter Day.

Bergerac (Dord.). *Fair.*

Sunday after Easter (Low Sunday).

Apt (Vaucl.).
Châteaurenard (Loiret). *Fête patronale.*
Châtellerault (Vienne). *Louée et Assemblée 'des Trois Pigeons'.*
Montivilliers (S.-Inf.).
Vézelay (Y.). *Fête patronale.*

Tuesday after Low Sunday.

Clairvaux Forest. *Pilgrimage and Procession.*

Thursday after Low Sunday.

Paris (Église de St. Jean). *'Miracle of the Host' service.*

Second Sunday after Easter.

Bar-sur-Seine (Aube).
Malakoff (Seine). *Fête* (15 days).
Montdidier (Som.). *Pilgrimage to Davenescourt.*
Saint-Brieux (C.-du-N.).

Second and Third Sundays after Easter.

Tarare (R.).

Sunday before Ascension Day (Rogation Sunday).

Bayeux (Calv.). *Fête* (*Saint-Marcouf*).
Caudebec-lès-Elbeuf (Seine-Inf.). *Fête foraine.*
Neuilly-Plaisance (S.-et-O.).
Orly (Seine).
Tarascon (B.-du-R.). *Fête* (*Notre-Dame-du-Château*).

Ascension Day.

Aulnay-de-Saintonge (Char.-Inf.).
Beaucaire (Gard). *Fête foraine.*
Châteauroux (Indre).
Conflans-Sainte-Honorine (S.-et-O.). *Fête foraine.*
Cormeilles-en-Parisis (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
La Ferté-Loupière (Y.). *Fête patronale.*
La Réole (Gir.). *Fête locale.*
Meung (Loiret).
Plombières-les-Bains (Vos.). *Fête foraine.*
Saint-Maur-les-Fossés (Seine).
Spezet (Fin.).

Sunday after Ascension Day.

Orly (Seine).
Preuilly-sur-Claise (I.-et-L.). *Fête patronale.*
Saint-Varent (D.-Sèv.). *Fête patronale.*
Salbris (L.-et-C.). *Fête communale.*

Wednesday before Pentecost.

Roncevaulx (Spain). *Procession of Crosses.*

Eve of Pentecost.

Mâcon (S.-et-L.). *Fête Celtique de Feux.*

Whitsun-Day (Pentecost).

Aix-les-Bains (Sav.). *Fête patronale.*
Argenteuil (S.-et-O.).
Arques (Pas-de-C.).
Aubagne (B.-du-R.).
Barr (B.-Rhin). *Pilgrimage to Sainte-Odile.*
Belesta (Ar.). *Fête de la Pentecôte.*
Bormes-les-Mimosas (Var). *Fête Provençale.*
Boulogne-sur-Mer (Pas-de-C.). (See entry at end of Whit-Sunday.)
Bourg-Achard (Eure). *Fête patronale* (2 days).
Bréhal (Man.). *Local Fair and Fête.*
Briey (Meurthe-et-M.). *Fête patronale* (3 days).
Châteaurenard (Loiret). *Fête patronale.*
Dôle (Jura).
Draguignan (Var). *Fête patronale* (*Saint-Hermentaire*).
Enghien-les-Bains (S.-et-O.). *Fête de la Gare.*
Évreux (Eure). *Fête de Navarre.*
Hirson (Aisne). *Fête patronale* (and Monday, Tuesday and Sunday following).
La Charité-sur-Loire (Nièv.). *Fête foraine.*
La Ciotat (B.-du-R.). *Fête patronale.*
Le Cateau-Cambrésis (Nord). *Fête communale.*
Lille (Nord).
L'Isle-sur-Sorgue (Vaucl.).
Loches (I.-et-L.). *Assemblée.*
Lyons-la-Forêt (Eure). *Fête* (2 days).
Melle (D.-Sèv.). *Fête patronale.*
Milly (S.-et-O.). *Fête du Chêne Vert.*
Moncontour (C.-du-N.). *Fête and Pilgrimage* (*Saint-Mathurin*) (4 days).
Nanterre (Seine). *Fête* (Crowning of the Rose Queen).
Nemours (S.-et-M.). *Pilgrimage* (*Saint-Mathurin*).

Nogent-sur-Marne (Seine). *Fête communale* (Pentecost and Sunday following).
Quimperlé (Fin.). *Fête patronale* (Whit-Monday).
Rennes (I.-et-V.). *Fête des Fleurs.*
Rochefort (Char.-Inf.). *Fête patronale.*
Sainte-Anne-d'Auray (Morb.).
Saint-Aubin-sur-Quillebeuf (Eure). (Pentecost and Tuesday following.)
Sainte-Carré, Chapelle de (C.-du-N.) (2 days).
Saint-Chèron (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
Saint-Girons (Ar.). *Pilgrimage* (*Notre-Dame-de-Marsan*).
Sartrouville (S.-et-O.). *Fête du Printemps.*
Vetheuil (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
Villefranche (R.).
Boulogne-sur-Mer and Environs (Pas-de-Calais). On Whitsun or Whitsun Monday, numerous Fêtes ('Ducasses') in neighbourhood, at Huplandre, Marquise-Rèty, Samer, Pernes, etc.

Whitsun Monday (Monday after Pentecost).

Beaumont-du-Périgord (Dord.). *Pilgrimage to Notre-Dame de Belpech.*
Bonneval (E.-et-L.). *Fête patronale.*
Carentec (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Châteauneuf-sur-Loire (Loiret). *Fête patronale.*
Douai (Nord). *Pilgrimage* (*Notre-Dame-des-Affligés*).
Jonzac (Char.-Inf.). *Pilgrimage to 'Croix-Gente'.*
Josselin (Morbihan). *Pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-du-Roncier.*
Kernascléden (Morbihan). *Pardon of Sainte-Anne-des-Bois in forest of Pontcallek.*
Lignières (Cher). *Fête patronale.*
Mehun-sur-Yèvre (Cher). *Fête patronale* (Crowning of the Rose Queen).
Moissac (T.-et-Gar.). *Fête patronale* (traditional of the tenth century).

Montrichard (L.-et-C.). *Fête patronale.*
Naucelle (Av.). *Pilgrimage* (*Sainte-Marthe-de-Cabanès*).
Plouescat (Fin.). *Pardon of Notre-Dame-de-Kerzéan.*
Sainte-Odile (H.-Rhin).
Saint-Solange (Cher). *Pilgrimage.*
Saint-Valery-en-Caux (S.-Inf.). *Fête patronale.*
Wissembourg (B.-Rhin).

Whitsun Tuesday (Tuesday after Pentecost).

Châteaurenault (I.-et-L.). *Fête patronale.*
Thionville (Mos.). *Pilgrimage to Echternach* (Luxembourg), celebrated for the dancing procession.

Thursday after Whitsun-Day (Pentecost).

Sizun (Fin.).

Friday after Pentecost.

Huelgoat (Fin.). (*St. Herbot.*)

Trinity Sunday.

Baincthun, Desvres } near Boulogne (Pas-de-C.).
Dourdan (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
Gex (Ain). *Fête de l'Oiseau.*
Nevers (Nièv.). *Fête* (called 'Fêtes du Parc') (two weeks).
Ploaré (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Rumengol (Fin.). *Great Pardon.*
Saint-Aignan (L.-et-C.). *Assemblée.*
Saint-Sauveur-Lendelin (Man.). *Fête locale.*
Spezet (Fin.).
Tourville-la-Rivière (S.-Inf.).

Tuesday and Thursday (Fête-Dieu) after Trinity Sunday.

Fécamp (S.-Inf.). *Great Pilgrimage.*

Fête-Dieu (Corpus Christi) (Thursday after Trinity Sunday).

Festivals everywhere. Specially to be noted are:
Aix-en-Provence (B.-du-R.). *Fête and Fair.*
Angers (M.-et-L.). *Grande Procession du Sacre* (on Fête-Dieu or Sunday following), and *Foire du Sacre*); eleven days fair, on either side of Fête-Dieu.
Bayonne (B.-Pyr.). *Procession of St. Léon.*
Conches (Eure). *Fête patronale.*
Luxeuil-les-Bains (H.-Sav.).
Mendive (B.-Pyr.). *Pilgrimage to Chapelle de Saint-Sauveur.*
Saint-Georges-des-Groseillers (Orne). *Fête patronale et fête foraine* (Fête-Dieu and Sunday following).
Strasbourg (B.-Rhin). *Procession to Geispelshem.*

Day after Fête-Dieu.

Paray-le-Monial (S.-et-L.).

Sunday after Fête-Dieu.

Crécy-en-Brie (S.-et-M.). *Fête patronale.*
Joinville-le-Pont (Seine). *Fête communale.*
Le Blanc (Indre). *Fête patronale.*
Louviers (Eure). *Fête patronale.*
Montreuil-sur-Mer (Pas-de-C.). *Fête communale.*
Saint-Omer (Pas-de-C.). *Fête patronale.*

Thursday following Fête-Dieu.

Beaune (C.-d'Or). *Procession.*

Second Friday after Trinity Sunday.

Issoudun-en-Berry (Indre). *Pilgrimage.*

Second Sunday after Fête-Dieu.

Dirinon-Sainte-Nonne (Fin.).

ANGERS: THE CORPUS CHRISTI PROCESSION

Third Sunday after Fête-Dieu.

Lillebonne (S.-Inf.). *Fête patronale.*

Second Sunday in Advent.

Paris (Église de Saint-Jean). *'Miracle of the Host' service.*

CALENDAR (Fixed) [1]

January 1. Feast of the Circumcision.

Bourges (Cher). *Fête (Saint Fulgentius).*
Peille (A.-M.). *Fête traditionelle.*

January 2. Saint Basile.

Peisey (Savoie).
Pont de Saint-Clair, near Annecy (H.-Sav.).
Verney (Mos.).

January 3. Sainte Geneviève.

Paris (Saint-Étienne-du-Mont). *Feast and Fair of Sainte-Geneviève* (January 3 to 12).

January 6.

Les Rois. (Specially kept in Provence.)

January 10.

Bourges (Cher). *Fête of Saint William of Bourges.*

January 13. Baptism of Our Lord.

Poitiers (Vienne). *Fête of Saint Hilary of Poitiers.*

January 16.

Island of Saint-Honorat (formerly Lérins) (A.-M.). *Fête of Saint-Honoré.*

[1] Fixed, as far as may be. The dates are often shifted for local reasons. A (foreign) reply postcard to the *Syndicat d'Initiative* on the spot, will ensure the date of the year being received in time to plan a tour.

January 17. Saint Antoine.

Mayenne (May.). *Pilgrimage to Pontmain.*

January 26.

Alle (Jura).

January 29. Saint Francis de Sales.

Château-Ponsac (H.-V.). *Fête patronale.*

January.

During the month:
Angers (M.-et-L.). *Wine Fair.*
Monaco (A.-M.). *Fête of Saint-Dévote.*
Thonons-les-Bains (H.-Sav.).

February 3. Saint Blaise.

Prades (Pyr.-O.). *Fête* (3 days).
Seyssel (Ain). *Fête des Garcons* (*Fête patronale*).
Thoury-Ferrottes (S.-et-M.). *Fête patronale.*

February 5. Sainte Agathe.

Bozel (Sav.).
Chaumont (H.-M.).
Moissac (T.-et-Gar.). *Torch procession* (*ancient*) *of St. Agatha.*
Peisey (Sav.).
Queige (Sav.).
Sainte-Agathe (Sav.).
Seyssel (Ain). *Fête des Filles.*

February 11.

Lourdes (H.-Pyr.).

February 19. Saint Gabin.

Landreville (Aube).

February 25.

Fontevrault (M.-et-L.). *Fête of Bishop Robert of Fontevrault.*

February 27.

Conflans-Sainte-Honorine (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*

February.

Last Sunday in month:
Gentilly (Seine).
Pouilly-en-Auxois (C.-d'Or). *Louée.*

March 1 to 15.

Lyon (R.). *Great Fair.*

March 6.

Bayonne (B.-Pyr.). *Procession of St. Léon.*

March 17.

Chalon-sur-Saône (S.-et-L.). *Fête of Saint Agricole.*

March 20. Saint Joachim.

Abbeville (Som.). *Procession of Saint Wulfram.*

March 25. Feast of the Annunciation.

Lourdes (H.-Pyr.).
Rumengol (Fin.).

March.

First and Second Sundays in the month:
Gentilly (Seine). *Fêtes.*
During the month:
Beaulieu-sur-Mer (A.-M.). *Children's Carnival and Fêtes des Fleurs.*
Bergerac (Dord.). *Fête patronale.*
Bordeaux (Gir.). *Fair* (22 days).
Boulogne-Billancourt (Seine).
Gien (Loiret). *Fair* (founded in 581).

April 1. Saint Hugues.[1]

Cahors (Lot).
Florac (Lozère).
Hirson (Aisne).
Rennes (I.-et-V.).
Sainte-Foy-la-Grande (Gir.).

April 2. St. François de Paul.

Angoulême (Char.).
Corrèze (Corr.).

April 3. Ste. Hermance.

Barjac (Gard).
Brive (Corr.).
Varennes-sur-Amance (H.-M.).
Vimoutiers (Orne).

April 4. St. Vincent.

Mulhouse (H.-Rhin).
Saint-Augustin (Corr.).
Sierk (Mos.).

April 5. St. Isidore.

Fayl-Billot (H.-M.).
Jarnac (Char.).
Noisiel (S.-et-M.).
Vicq (H.-V.).

April 6. St. Célestin.

Arnay-le-Duc (C.-d'Or).
Bessèges (Gard).
Capdenac (Av.).
Montagnac (Hér.).
Saint-Pierre-le-Vieux (S.-Inf.).

[1] The Saints' Days are given thus during the tourist season (Ap. 1–Aug. 31) ; elsewhere they are given when any special significance attaches to them. Calendars differ in different dioceses and Provinces.

April 7. St. Clotaire.

Altkirck (H.-Rhin).
Guise (Aisne).
Vimoutiers (Orne). *Foire aux Échantillons* (5 days).

April 8. St. Albert.

Die (Drôme).
Douai (Nord).
Le Vigan (Gard).
Magnac-Laval (H.-V.).
Tarascon-sur-Ariège (Ar.).

April 9. Ste. Adèle.

Saint-Quentin (Aisne). (St. Quentin's Day is October 31.)

April 10. St. Cecilien.

Beaurepaire (S.-et-L.).
Bourg-Achard (Eure).
La Rochefoucauld (Char.).
Montélimar (Drôme).

April 11. Saint Léon.

Langres (H.-M.).
Nearest Sunday to April 11th:
Bayonne (B.-Pyr.). *Fête de Quartier Saint-Léon* (8 days).

April 12. Saint Jules.

Argentan (Orne).
Bécherel (I.-et-V.).
Confolens (Char.).
Saint-Symphorien (Gir.).
Villiers-Saint-Benoit (Y.).

April 13. Saint Justin.

Damvillers (Meu.).
Etréaupont (Aisne).

Le Dorat (H.-V.).
Ruffec (Char.).
Tulle (Corr.).

April 14. St. Tiburce.

Aixe-sur-Vienne (H.-V.).
Bourdeaux (Drôme).
Issigeac (Dord.).
Vicq (H.-V.).

April 15. Saint Paterne.

Angoulême (Char.).
Auros (Gir.).
Autun (S.-et-L.).
Chagny (S.-et-L.).
Châtillon-en-Diois (Drôme).
Figeac (Lot).
Hirson (Aisne).
Nice (A.-M.).
Quimper (Fin.).
Thouars (D.-Sèv.).

April 16. St. Fructueux.

Champfremont (May.).
Semur (C.-d'Or).

April 17. St. Rudolphe.

Paris. *Foire aux Pain d'Épices* (April 17 to May 15) (the great 'Gingerbread Fair').
Saint-Paul-Trois-Châteaux (Drôme).

April 18. St. Parfait.

Brive (Corr.).
Die (Drôme).
Montereau-sur-Yonne (S.-et-M.).
Narbonne (Aude). *Fête of Saint-Loup.*
Nontron (Dord.).

April 19. St. Marcellin.

La Salvetat-sur-Agoût (Hér.).
Villeneuve-sur-Lot (Lot-et-Gar.).

April 20. St. Gaspard.

Beaulieu-sur-Loire (Loiret).
Corrèze (Corr.).
Noisiel (S.-et-M.).
Saint-Ambroix (Gard).
Saint-Antonin (T.-et-G.).
Saulieu (C.-d'Or).
Valenciennes (Nord).
Sunday following April 20 :
Courtenay (Loiret). *Fête patronale.*

April 21.

Berre (B.-du-R.). *Fête foraine.*

April 22. Sainte Opportune, Ste. Léonide.

Douai (Nord).
Lessay (Man.).

April 23. Saint Georges.

Bréauté (S.-Inf.). *Fête patronale.*
Carhaix (Fin.).
Entraygues-sur-Truyère (Av.).
Limoux (Aude).
Saint-Germain-les-Belles-Filles (H.-Vienne).
Valence (Tarn).
Vendeuvre-sur-Barse (Aube).

April 24. St. Phébade.

Argentan (Orne) (2 days).
Cambrai (Nord).
La Rochefoucauld (Char.).
Nantiat (H.-Vienne).
Pouilly-en-Auxois (C.-d'Or).

Sunday following April 24:
La Chaise-Dieu (H.-L.). *Fête patronale.*

April 25. Saint Marc.

Baugy (Cher) (2 days).
Bourgtheroulde (Eure).
Dijon (C.-d'Or).
Franconville-la-Garenne (S.-et-O.). *Fête communale.*
Le Bugue (Dord.).
Melle (D.-Sèv.).
Nantes (Loire-Inf.).
Puget-Théniers (A.-M.).
Saint-Étienne (Loire).
Saint-Laurent-en-Caux (Seine-Inf.).
Saint-Rémy-en-Provence (B.-du-R.) (St. Rémy's Day is October 1).
Vichy (All.).
Vienne (Isère).

April 26.

Fruges (Pas-de-C.).
Rémuzat (Drôme).
Saint-Germain-du-Crioult (Calv.).

April 27.

Alès (Gard).
Avignon (Vaucl.) (8 days).

April 28. St. Aimé.

Embrun (H.-Alpes).
Lourdes (H.-Pyr.).
Saint-Flour (Cant.).
Saint-Lô (Man.).

April 29. Saint Robert.

Avignon (Vaucl.) (2 days).
Barjac (Gard).
Captieux (Gir.).

Confolens (Char.).
Goderville (Seine-Inf.).

April 30. Ste. Angèle.

Die (Drôme).
Saintes (Char.-Inf.). *Fête patronale* (12 days).
Saint-Pons (Hér.).
Sens (Yonne).
Tulle (Corr.).

April.

Third Sunday in the month:
Montbazon (I.-et-L.). *Fête patronale.*
Last Sunday in the month:
Charny (Y.). *Fête patronale.*
Vesoul (H.-Sav.). *Fête patronale.*
During the month:
Cancale (I.-et-V.), *La Caravane (ou Pêche) des Huitres* (in Bay of Mont-Saint-Michel).

May 1. Saint Philip and Saint James.

Arles (B.-du-R.).
Auxerre (Y.). *Fête of Saint-Amator.*
Beaugency (Loiret).
Cahors (Lot).
Château-Ponsac (H.-Vienne).
Gaillac (Tarn).
Gap (H.-Alpes).
Hirson (Aisne).
Les Grandes-Ventes (Seine-Inf.).
Neuilly-sur-Seine (Seine). (May 1 to 3 or 2 to 4.)
Niort (D.-Sèv.). *Grande Foire Exposition* (7 days) (Industrie et Commerce).
Oloron-Sainte-Marie (B.-Pyr.).
Rennes (I.-et-V.).
Saint-Brieuc (C.-du-N.). *Fête of Saint-Brioch.*
Saint-Foy-la-Grande (Gir.).

Saint-Maixent (D.-Sèv.).
Saint-Pierre-sur-Dives (Calv.).
Saint-Savin-de-Blaye (Gir.).
Toulon (Var) (1 month).
Toulouse (H.-G.). *Fête of Jeux Floraux* (3 days).
Versailles (S.-et-O.).
Yvetot (S.-Inf.).

May 2. Saint Athanasius.

Beaumont-du-Périgord (Dord.).
Bédarieux (Hér.).
Corrèze (Corr.).
Fauquembergues (Pas-de-C.).
Quimper (Fin.).

May 3. Feast of the Invention of the Cross.

Aix-les-Bains (Sav.).
Bourges (Cher).
Brive (Corr.).
Saint-Bertrand-de-Comminges (H.-G.) (when *Invention* is on a Friday).
Saint-Lô (Man.). *Fête patronale.*
Sauveterre-de-Guyenne (Gir.).
Sées (Orne).
Valence (Drôme).

May 4. Sainte Monique.

Bormes-les-Mimosas (Var). *Fête de Saint-François.*
Gray (H.-Saône).
Mailly-la-Château (Yonne).
Néronde (Loire).
Provins (S.-et-M.). *Fête de Saint-Quiriace.*
Saint-Mihiel (Meu.).

May 5.

Arles (B.-du-R.). *Fête of Saint Hilary.*
Jarnac (Char.).
Noisiel (S.-et-M.).

May 6. Ste. Judith.

Cadillac (Gir.).
Capdenac (Avey.).
Salon (B.-du-R.).

May.

Sunday after first Wednesday:
Mont-Beuvray (Nièv.).

May 7. St. Stanislas.

Autun (S.-et-L.).
Beaurepaire (S.-et-L.).
Guise (Aisne).
Jumilhac-le-Grand (Dord.).
Langon (Gir.).
Noyers (Y.).

May 8. Sainte Jeanne d'Arc.[1]

Capestang (Hér.).
Chartres (E.-et-L.).
Cirey (Meurthe-et-M.). *Fête of Saint Peter of Tarentaise.*
Domrémy (Vos.).
Douai (Nord).
Eyguières (B.-du-R.).
Montélimar (Drôme).
Orléans (Loiret). *Fête of Sainte-Jeanne-d'Arc.*
Rouen (S.-Inf.).
Saint-Saens (Seine-Inf.).
Tarascon-sur-Ariège (Ar.).
Tarbes (H.-Pyr.).
Vesoul (H.-Saône). *Fête of Saint Peter of Tarentaise.*
Villefranche-du-Périgord (Dord.).

[1] Her fête may, however, be kept also on May 13, anniversary of the relief of Orléans.

May 9. Saint Gregory.

Clermont-Ferrand (Puy-de-Dôme).
Lorris (Loiret). *Louée* (May 9 or Sunday following).
Mulhouse (H.-Rhin) (3 days).
Pont-de-l'Arche (Eure).
Tinchebray (Orne).
Sunday following May 9:
Valence-en-Brie (S.-et-M.). *Fête patronale.*

May 10. St. Antonin.

Bourges (Cher). *Fête of Saint-Solange.*
Dompierre-les-Ormes (S.-et-L.).
Issigeac (Dord.).
Istres (B.-du-R.).
La Rochefoucauld (Char.).
Saint-Just (I.-et-V.).
Saint-Solange (Cher). *Fête patronale and pilgrimage.*
(about) Tours (I.-et-L.). *Industrial Exhibition* (3 weeks).
Sunday following May 10:
Loudéac (C.-du-N.). *Fête patronale.*

May 11. St. Mamert, St. Dagobert.

Olargues (Hér.).
Vittel (Vos.).
Sunday following May 11:
Varennes-sur-Amance (H.-M.). *Fête patronale.*

May 12. St. Achille.

Ajaccio (Corsica). *Fair of Saint-Pancrace* (12 to 14).
Bourges (Cher).
Briançon (H.-Alpes). *Pilgrimage of Saint-Pancrace.*
Cognac (Char.). *Fair* (3 days).
Confolens (Char.).
La Ferté-sur-Aube (H.-M.).
Saint-Flour (Cant.).
Saint-Privat (Corr.).

May 13. St. Servais. Anniversary of relief of Orléans.

Albi (Tarn).
Manosque (B.-Alpes). *Fête locale.*
Meulan (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
Orléans (Loiret).
Paris. *Procession in honour of Ste. Jeanne d'Arc.*
Rouen (S.-Inf.).
Ruffec (Char.).
St. Servais (C.-du-N.). *Pardon* (May 13 or during the Octave).
Tulle (Corr.).

May 14. St. Boniface.

Aixe-sur-Vienne (H.-V.).
Bray-sur-Seine (S.-et-M.).
Saint-Servan (I.-et-V.).

May 15. St. Germier.

Angoulême (Char.).
Baugy (Cher).
Bray-sur-Seine (S.-et-M.).
Criquetot-l'Esneval (S.-Inf.).
Figeac (Lot).
Gacé (Orne).
Hirson (Aisne).
La Roche-sur-Yon (Ven.).
Martigues (B.-du-R.).
Perpignan (Pyr.-O.).

May 16. Saint Honoré.

Bordeaux (Gir.) (2 days).
Bourges (Cher). *Fête of Saint-Fulgentius.*
Île de St. Honorat (A.-M.).
Poitiers (Vienne).
Pouilly-en-Auxois (C.-d'Or).
Saint-Avold (Mos.). *Pilgrimage of Bon-Secours* (4 days).

May 17. Saint Pascal; St. Adrien.

Bourges (Cher).
Corte (Corsica). *Fête of Saint-Pascal.*
Saulieu (C.-d'Or).
Saint-Tropez (Var).

May 18.

Brive (Corr.).
Nontron (Dord.).

May 19. Saint Yves,[1] Ste. Sidonie.

Lannion (C.-du-N.).
Paimpol (C.-du-N.).
Tréguier (C.-du-N.). *Pardon.*

May 20. St. Bernardin.

Bédarieux (Hér.). *Fête patronale.*
Bourges (Cher).
Eymet (Dord.).
Mâcon (S.-et-L.).
Meulan (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
Meung (Loiret).
Saint-Maur-les-Fossés (Seine). *Fête* (10 days).
Valenciennes (Nord).
Villeneuve-sur-Lot (Lot-et-Gar.).

May 22. Sainte Julie.

Chalon-sur-Saône (S.-et-L.).
Douai (Nord).
Limoges (H.-V.) (2 days).

May 23. Saint Didier.

Caudebec-lès-Elbeuf (Seine-Inf.).
Dompierre-les-Ormes (S.-et-L.).
Salon (B.-du-R.).
Valence (Tarn).

[1] A Breton saint *'Brito, advocatus et non latro'*; there are many of his dedications in Brittany.

PAIMPOL : THE FÊTE OF THE ICELAND FLEET

May 24.

Arles (B.-du-R.). *Pilgrimage to Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer* (2 days).
Bourbonne-les-Bains (H.-M.).
Cambrai (Nord).
La Rochefoucauld (Char.).
Nîmes (Gard). *Pilgrimage to Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer* (2 days).

May 25. Saint Urbain.

Châteauneuf-sur-Charente (Char.) (3 days).
Montmorillon (Vienne).
Nantes (Loire-Inf.).
Saint-Romain-de-Colbosc (S.-Inf.).

May 26. St. Brix.

Autun (S.-et-L.).
Périgueux (Dord.) (3 days). *Fair.*
Rochechouart (H.-Vienne).

May 28. St. Germain.

Andrésy (S.-et-O.).
Carhaix (Fin.).

May 29. St. Maximin.

Confolens (Char.).
Sunday following May 29:
Magnac-Laval (H.-V.). *Fête patronale.*

May 30. St. Ferdinand.

Altkirch (H.-Rhin).
Bréauté (S.-Inf.).
Trebeurden (C.-du-N.). *Pardon.*
Villequiers (Cher).

May 31. Ste. Perrine.

Quettehou (Man.).
Saint-Brieuc (C.-du-N.). *Torchlight Procession.*
Semur (C.-d'Or).

May.

First week:
Argenteuil (S.-et-O.). *Fête of the Seamless Coat.*

First Sunday in the month:
Armentières (Nord). *Petite kermesse.*
Bacqueville-en-Caux (S.-Inf.). *Fête patronale.*
Berre (B.-du-R.).
Chambéry (Sav.).
Charmes (Vos.).
Coulommiers (S.-et-M.).
Ivry-sur-Seine (Seine).
Montdidier (Som.).
Nérac (Lot-et-Gar.).
Oucques (L.-et-C.). *Fête patronale.*
Podensac (Gir.).
Richelieu (I.-et-L.). *Fête patronale.*
Septeuil (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
Spezet (Fin.).
Villeneuve-Saint-Georges (S.-et-O.).

Sunday after the first Wednesday in May:
Mont-Beuvray (Nièvre).

Second Sunday in the month:
Crécy-en-Ponthieu (Som.). *Fête patronale.*
Gentilly (Seine). *Fête communale.*
Givors (Rhône). *Fête patronale.*
Le Puy-en-Velay (H.-L.). *Fête de Jeanne-d'Arc.*
Naucelle (Av.). *Louée de domestiques.*
Quimperlé (Fin.).
Quistinic (Morb.). *Pardon of Saint-Mathurin.*
Saint-Viatre (L.-et-C.). *Fête communale.*
Vicq (H.-V.). *Fête patronale.*

Second or Third Sunday in the month:
Rambouillet (S.-et-O.). *Fête de Muguet.*

Third Sunday in the month:
Plouay (Morb.). *Pardon des Fleurs.*
Veaugues (Cher). *Fête communale.*

Last Sunday in the month:
Castellane (B.-Alpes). *Fête patronale (Notre-Dame-du-Roc).*
Clichy (Seine). *Fête* (to 1st Sunday in June).
Les Lilas (Seine). *Fête communale.*
Meyrueis (Lozère). *Pilgrimage (Notre-Dame-du-Rocher).*
Last Sunday in May or first in June:
Oyonnax (Ain). *Fête* (3 days).
Last Sunday in the month:
Tonnay-Charente (Char.-Inf.). *Fête patronale.*
Vitry-sur-Seine (Seine). *Fête communale.*
Vivonne (Vienne). *Louée et assemblée.*
All Fridays in May:
Saint-Wandrille (S.-Inf.). *Pilgrimages.*
At end of month:
Eu (S.-Inf.).
During the month:
Bordeaux (Gir.). (*Fête of Saint-Fort.*)
Caudebec-en-Caux (S.-Inf.). *Pilgrimages to Saint-Wandrille and Chapel of St. Saturnin.*
Mayenne (May.). *Pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-de-la-Vallée.*
Mont-Saint-Victoire (B.-du-R.).
Mortagne-au-Perche (Or.). *Pilgrimage to the Chapel of Montligeon.*
Périgueux (Dord.). *La Felibrée du Bournat.*
Rouen (S.-Inf.). *Pilgrimage to Bonsecours.*
Thonons-les-Bains (H.-Sav.).
In May or June:
Allauch (B.-du-R.).

June 1. Saint Pamphile.

Bordeaux (Gir.).
Cahors (Lot).
Embrun (H.-Alpes).
Hirson (Aisne).

La Roche-sur-Yon (Ven.).
Lézignan (Aude).
Libourne (Gir.) (8 days).
Reims (Marne) (June 1 to 6).
Rennes (I.-et-V.).
Sainte-Foy-la-Grande (Gir.).
Villeneuve (Avey.).

June 1 and Sunday following:
Tulle (Corr.). *Fête patronale.*

June 2. St. Pothin.

Angoulême (Char.).
Saint-Flour (Cant.).

June 3. Sainte Clotilde.

Altkirch (H.-Rhin). *Fête patronale* (*Saint-Morand*).
Brive (Corr.).
Grainville-la-Teinturière (S.-Inf.). *Pilgrimage.*
Saint-Germain-de-Lusignan (Vienne).
Salency. *Fête of the Rosière.*
Vivières (Ardèc.). *Procession and Pilgrimage of Sainte-Clotilde.*

June 5. Ste. Valerie.

Jarnac (Char.).
Roanne (Loire).
Tarascon-sur-Ariège (Ar.).

June 6. St. Valéry.

Aix-les-Bains (Savoie).
Auvillars (T.-et-Gar.). *Fête traditionelle de la Saint-Noé.*
Capdenac (Avey.).
Montfort-l'Amaury (S.-et-O.). *Pardon d'Anne de Bretagne.*
Noyers (Yonne).
Podensac (Gir.).

Nearest Sunday to June 6.
St. Claude-sur-Bienne (Jura). *Fête patronale.*

June 7. St. Sébastien.

Argentan (Orne).
Arnay-le-Duc (C.-d'Or).

June 8. St. Médard.[1]

Cléry-Saint-André (Loiret).
Dompierre-les-Ormes (S.-et-L.).
Douai (Nord).
Nantes (Loire-Inf.).
Oradour-sur-Vienne (H.-V.).

June 8, or Sunday following :
Creil (Oise). *Fête patronale* (8 days).

June 9. St. Félicien.

Crèvecœur-en-Auge (Calv.).
Saint-Quentin (Aisne).

June 10. St. Landry.

La Rochefoucauld (Char.).
Montélimar (Drôme).
Saumur (M.-et-L.).
Villefranche-du-Périgord (Dord.).

June 11. Saint Barnabé.

Baugy (Cher).
Castillon-sur-Dordogne (Gir.).
Charmes (Vos.).
Châtillon-sur-Marne (Mar.).
Ruffec (Char.) (8 days).
Tinchebray (Orne).
Vichy (All.).

[1] The French St. Swithin. His name appears in St. Mard (Aube), St. Merd (Corr.).

Sunday following June 11:
Le Quesnoy (Nord).
Riom (Puy-de-D.). *Fête de la Sainte-Amable* (with procession of local costumes).

June 12. Ste. Olympe.
Beaumont-en-Argonne (Arden.).
Brive (Corr.).
Confolens (Char.).
Lisieux (Calv.).
Neuilly-sur-Seine (Seine) (20 days).
Paris. *Fête de Neuilly.*
Roanne (Loire).

June 13. Saint Antony of Padua.
Tulle (Corr.).

June 14. St. Élisée.
Saint-Flour (Cant.).

June 15. Saint Modeste.
Angoulême (Char.).
Auros (Gir.).
Châtillon-sur-Loire (Loiret).
Criquetot-l'Esneval (S.-Inf.).
Entraygues-sur-Truyère (Avey.).
Figeac (Lot).
Hirson (Aisne).
Pibrac, near Toulouse (H.-G.). *Pilgrimage.*
Sunday following June 15:
Moret (S.-et-M.). *Fête patronale.*

June 16.
Albi (Tarn).
Limoges (H.-V.).

June 18.
Aulnay-de-Saintonge (Char.-Inf.) (2 days).
Brive (Corr.).

June 19. Saint Gervais.

Chalon-sur-Saône (S.-et-L.).
Roanne (Loire).
Saint-Laurent-en-Caux (Seine-Inf.).
Villeneuve-sur-Lot (Lot-et-Gar.).

June 19 and nearest Sunday:

Pré-Saint-Gervais (Seine). *Fête patronale.*

June 20. St. Romuald.

Beaulieu-sur-Loire (Loiret).
Bourges (Cher).
Corrèze (Corr.).
Falaise (Calv.).
Joyeuse (Ardèc.).
Lille (Nord). *Fêtes locales* (2 days).
Valenciennes (Nord).

June 21. St. Méen.

Autun (S.-et-L.).
Hyères (Var). *Felibrejado de la Respelido de Sant-Pau* (a poetry and folk-lore festival).
Suresnes (Seine). *Fête patronale.*

June 22. St. Alban.

Douai (Nord).
Le Cateau-Cambrésis (Nord).

June 23. St. Felix.

Château-Salins (Mos.) (3 days). *Fête patronale.*
Clermont-Ferrand (Puy-de-D.).
Issoudun (Indre).
Les Pieux (Man.).
Limoux (Aude).

June 23 and 24.

Saint-Jean-d'Angely (Char.-Inf.).
Saint-Jean-du-Doigt (Fin.). *Pardon* (2 days).

Sunday following June 23:
Verdun (Meu.). *Pilgrimage.*
Second Wednesday preceding June 24:
Oucques (L.-et-C.). *Louée de bergers.*

June 24. Saint John-Baptist.

Sunday preceding June 24:
Château-Chinon (Nièv.). *Fête patronale.*
Wednesday preceding June 24:
Henrichemont (Cher). *Fête communale.*

June 24.

Allauch (B.-du-R.). *Fête locale.*
Amboise (I.-et-L.). *Fête patronale.*
Amiens (Somme). *Fair* (1 month).
Argences (Calv.). *Fête patronale.*
Bazas (Gir.). *Fête* (June 24 and Sunday following).
Beaumont-en-Argonne (Arden.). *Fête patronale.*
Beauvais (Oise). *Fête Jeanne Hachette* (historical procession).
Blois (L.-et-C.). *Fair.*
Bourges (Cher). *Fair Jacques-Cœur* (1 month).
Cambrai (Nord).
Chalons-sur-Saône (S.-et-L.). *Louée.*
Châtillon-Coligny (Loiret). *Fête patronale.*
Corlay (C.-du-N.). *Fête of Saint-Éloi.*
Courtenay (Loiret). *Fête patronale.*
Dijon (C.-d'Or). *Fair.*
Drap (A.-M.). *Fête patronale.*
Fauville (Seine-Inf.). *Fête patronale* (2 days).
Fontenay-le-Comte (Ven.). *Fair.*
Île de Groix (Morb.).
Issoudun (Indre). *Louée* (8 days).
La Brède (Gir.). *Fête.* (Crowning of the *Rosière* the Monday following.)
La Ferté-sous-Jouarre (S.-et-M.). *Fair.* (*Fête patronale,* Sunday and Monday following June 24.)
Landerneau (Fin.). *Fête of Saint-Éloi.*

Langres (H.-M.). *Fair.*
Lannemezan (H.-Pyr.). *Fête patronale.*
Lannion (C.-du-N.). *Fête patronale.*
La Rochefoucauld (Char.). *Fair.*
Les Riceys (Aube).
Loudun (Vienne).
Massiac (Cant.). *Fête patronale.*
Meillant (Cher). *Fête communale.*
Melun (S.-et-M.). *Fête patronale.*
Montfort-sur-Meu (I.-et-V.). *Fête patronale.*
Murviel-les-Béziers (Hér.).
Nemours (S.-et-M.). *Fair and fête patronale.* (June 24 to 27.)
Neuvic-d'Ussel (Corr.). *Fête locale.*
Oucques (L.-et-C.). *Fête patronale et louée.*
Paris (Saint-Jacques-du-Haut-Pas). *Commemorative Mass—end of the Revolution,* 1796.
Parthenay (D.-Sèv.).
Plougastel (Fin.).
Provins (S.-et-M.). *Fair.*
Saint-Aignan (L.-et-C.). *Assemblée.*
Saint-Ciers-sur-Gironde (Gir.).
Saint-Éloi (Fin.).
Saint-Jean-de-Daye (Man.). *Fair* (*fête patronale* on Sunday following).
Saint-Sauveur-le-Vicomte (Man.). *Fête patronale.*
Saint-Viatre (L.-et-C.). *Assemblée-Louée.*
Sanary-sur-Mer (Var). *Fête locale de Saint-Éloi* (2 days).
Saujon (Char.-Inf.). *Fête patronale.*
Thouars (D.-Sèv.). *Foire-Assemblée.*
Toulouse. *Fair.*
Tréboul (Fin.). *Pardon of Saint-Jean.*
Uzès (Gard). *Fair.*

June 24, or nearest Sunday:

Andresselles, Le Waast } nr. Boulogne (Pas-de-C.).

June 24, or Sunday following :

Gourdon (Lot). *Fête patronale.*
Tarbes (H.-Pyr.).

Nearest Sunday to June 24 :

Saint-Macaire (Gir.). *Fête patronale.*

Sunday before or after June 24 :

Eu (S.-Inf.).

Sunday following June 24 :

Salbris (L.-et-C.). *Fête communale.*

June 25. Ste. Fébronie.

Albert (Somme).
Châteauneuf-sur-Charente (Char.).
Lannion (C.-du-N.). *Procession nocturne de Sainte-Anne.*
Moissac (T.-et-Gar.).
Montmorillon (Vienne).
Sault (Vaucl.).

June 26. Saint Maixent, St. David.

Belley (Ain). *Fête religieuse* (*Saint Anthelme*).
Roanne (Loire).
Saint Maixent (D.-Sèv.). *Fête patronale.*
Tarare (Rhône).

June 27. Ste. Adèle.

Albertville (Sav.). *Fête du Costume Savoyard.*
Allauch (B.-du-R.). *Fête locale de la Saint-Jean. Bénédiction des animaux.*
Altkirch (H.-Rhin).
Arles-sur-Rhône (B.-du-R.). *Fête du Costume Provençal.*
Carhaix (Fin.) (3 days).
Joigny (Y.). *Fête locale.*
Montdidier (Som.). *Fête de la Translation des Reliques.*
Nemours (S.-et-M.). *Fête patronale.*

Nearest Sunday to June 27 :

Beauvais (Oise).

Nearest Sunday to June 27 (and two following days):
Locminé (Morb.).

June 28. Ste. Irénée.

Arles-sur-Rhône (B.-du-R.). *Fêtes provençales.*[1]
Ruffec (Char.).
Saint-Aignan (L.-et-C.).
Vittel (Vos.).
Sunday before June 29:
Bissy (Sav.).

June 29. Saint Peter and Saint Paul.

Argelès-Gazost (H.-Pyr.).
Arromanches-les-Bains (Calv.). *Fête patronale.*
Baugy (Cher). *Fair.*
Biot (A.-M.). *Fête de Saint-Pierre.*
Chablis (Y.). *Fête patronale.*
Charny (Y.). *Fête patronale.*
Chaumes (S.-et-M.). *Fête patronale.*
Condom (Gers).
Confolens. *Fair.*
Gacé (Orne). *Fête patronale* (June 29 or Sunday following).
La Forêt-Auvray (Orne). *Fête patronale.*
Maintenon (E.-et-L.). *Fête patronale.*
Montfort-sur-Risle (Eure). *Fair.*
Plougasnou (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Plougastel (Fin.). *Festival of the Fontaine Blanche* (or if June 29 falls on a Sunday, then the festival is held on the first Sunday in July).
Pouilly-sur-Loire (Nièv.). *Fête patronale.*
Prades (Pyr.-O.).
Saint-Pierre-de-Cormeilles (Eure). *Fête patronale.*
Sauve (Gard). *Fair.*
Sanary-sur-Mer (Var). *Fête locale.*
Tilly-sur-Seulles (Calv.). *Fête patronale.*

[1] Enquire date, which varies.

June 29, or Sunday following :

Baud (Morb.). *Fête patronale.*
Milly (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
Saint-Pierre-Église (Man.). *Fête patronale.*

June 29, or nearest Sunday :

Neufchatel, Wimereux, } nr. Boulogne (Pas-de-C.).

Sunday following June 29 :

Bulgnéville (Vos.).
Cognin (Sav).
Lourdes (H.-Pyr.). *Fête patronale* (2 days).
Meung (Loiret).
Pouilly-en-Auxois (C.-d'Or). *Fête patronale.*
Saint-Pierre-sur-Dives (Calv.). *Fête patronale.*

Monday following June 29 :

Thoury-Ferrottes (S.-et-M.).

June 30. St. Martial.

Barjac (Gard).
Corrèze (Corr.).
Guingamp (C.-du-N.). *Fête patronale.*
La Reole (Gir.).
Lisieux (Calv.).
Rodez (Av.).
Thann (H.-Rhin). *Fête patronale* (*Saint Thielaut*).
Tulle (Corr.).
Villers-Bocage (Calv.). *Fête patronale et louée.*

June.

First week, or in first two weeks, of June :

Collobrières (Var). *Fête de la Saint-Guillaume.*

First two weeks of June :

Poissy (S.-et-O.). *Fête communale.*

First Sunday in the month :

Belfort (Territoire de Belfort).
Chevreuse (S.-et-O.). *Fête locale.*

Maninghem, nr. Boulogne (Pas-de-C.).
Montfort-l'Amaury (S.-et-O.). *Pardon.*
Pessac (Gir.). *Fête de la Rosière.*
Sully-sur-Loire (Loiret). *Fête patronale et louée.*
Thin-le-Moutier (Arden.). *Fête patronale.*
Thouars (D.-Sèv.). *Fête-Assemblée.*
Villeneuve-Saint-Georges (S.-et-O.).

First or Second Sunday in the month:
Beaune (C.-d'Or.). *Fête* (2 days).

First and Second Sundays in the month:
Compiègne (Oise). *Fête patronale.*

First and Third Sundays in the month:
Tarbes (H.-Pyr.). *Fêtes.*

Second Sunday in the month (and other dates):
Camaret (Fin.).

Second Sunday in the month:
Guise (Aisne). *Fête patronale.*
Ivry-sur-Seine (Seine).
La Ferté-Saint-Aubin (Loiret). *Louée.*
Pont-de-Briques, nr. Boulogne (Pas-de-C.).
Valençay (Indre). *Fête patronale.*

Second and following Sundays in June:
Saint-Maur-les-Fossés (Seine). *Fêtes.*

Second Monday in the month:
Briançon (H.-Alpes).

Sunday after the Second Saturday in June:
Friville-Escarbotin (Som.). *Fête patronale.*

The Second Sunday preceding June 24:
Nogent-sur-Vernisson (Loiret). *Fête patronale.*

The Second Wednesday before June 24:
Oucques (L.-et-C.). *Louée de bergers.*

The two Wednesdays preceding June 24:
Malesherbes (Loiret). *Louées.*

Third Sunday in the month:
Camaret (Fin.). *Blessing of the Sea.*
Jouy-le-Châtel (S.-et-M.). *Fête patronale.*
Riom-ès-Montagnes (Cant.). *Fête locale.*

St. Martin-Boulogne (Pas-de-C.).
Sault (Vaucl.).

Third and Fourth Sundays in the month:
Épinay-sur-Seine (Seine).
Marly-le-Roi (S.-et-O.).

Fourth Sunday in the month:
Bray-sur-Somme (Som.). *Fête patronale.*

Last Sunday in the month:
Buchy (Seine-Inf.). *Fête patronale.*
Charenton-le-Pont (Seine).
Colombes (Seine).
Joyeuse (Ardèc.).
Le Faouet (Morb.). *Fête communale* (celebrated Pardon of St.-Barbe).
Locminé (Morb.). *Fêtes de la Saint-Colomban.*
Marmande (Lot-et-Gar.). *Fête patronale.*
Montreuil-sous-Bois (Seine).
Noisiel (S.-et-M.). *Fête patronale.*
Pontarlier (Doubs). *Fête foraine de Saint-Pierre* (8 days).

Last Saturday and Sunday in the month:
Bergerac (Dord.). *Open-air theatre representations.*
Tessy-sur-Vire (Man.). *Fête patronale.*

During the month:
Agen (Lot-et-Gar.). *Fête du Gravier et du Pin.*
Angers (M.-et-L.). *Fair of Anjou* (grande procession du Sacre, horse-racing, fêtes nautiques, etc.) (round about Fête-Dieu).
Blaye (Gir.). *Fête patronale* (2 days).
Orléans (Loiret). *Fair and Exhibition, etc.* (15 days).

At end of month:
Crozon (Fin.). *Pardon of Saint-Pierre.*
Montfort-l'Amaury (S.-et-O.). *Pardon.*

July 1. Ste. Eléonore.

Bourgtheroulde (Eure).
Cahors (Lot).

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Carhaix (Fin.).
Condom (Gers). *Fête patronale.*
Hirson (Aisne).
Rennes (I.-et-V.).
Sainte-Foy-la-Grande (Gir.).

July 2. Visitation of Our Lady.

Angoulême (Char.).
Arbois (L'Ermitage) (Jura) (July 2 to 11).
Baud (Morb.). *Pardon of Notre-Dame-de-la-Clarté.*
La Cheylade (Cant.). *Fête pastorale de la montée à la Font-Sainte.*
La Cude, near Lantenay (C.-d'Or).

July 3. Saint Anatole.

Brive (Corr.).
Guingamp (C.-du-N.). *Grand Pardon de Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours* (July 3 or first Saturday in July).
Roanne (Loire).

July 4. St. Théodore.

Antibes (A.-M.). *Fête de Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Port.*
Issigeac (Dord.).
La Ferté-sur-Aube (H.-M.).
Mailly-le-Château (Yonne).
Morlaix (Fin.).
St. Martin-Boulogne (Pas-de-C.). (July 4 or nearest Sunday.)
Triel (S.-et-O.).
Sunday following July 4:
Cormeilles-en-Parisis (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*

July 5. Sainte Zoé.

Arles-sur-Rhône (B.-du-R.). Ferrade en Camargue.
Harfleur (S.-Inf.).
Jarnac (Char.).
Sarlat (Dord.).
Tarascon-sur-Ariège (Ar.).

July 6. Ste. Pauline.
Arnay-le-Duc (C.-d'Or).
Capdenac (Av.).
La Vallée de Queyras (H.-Alpes). *Fête votive de la Chapelle de Saint-Simon.*

July 6 or Sunday following:
Douai (Nord). *Fête de Gayant.*

July 7. St. Élie.
Issoudun (Indre).
Pampeluna (Spain).
Sainte-Odile (H.-Rhin). (July 7 to 14.)

July 8. Ste. Claire.
Barr (B.-Rhin). *Fête* (2 days).
Bretteville-sur-Laize (Calv.). *Fête patronale* (*Sainte Claire*).
Douai (Nord).
Harfleur (Seine-Inf.). *Fête patronale.*
Monpazier (Dord.).
Nantes (Loire-Inf.).
Noyers (Yonne).

July 9. St. Cyrille.
Harfleur (Seine-Inf.).
Saint-Omer (Pas-de-C.). *Fête patronale and Pilgrimage* (July 9 to 17).
Saint-Quentin (Aisne).
Sunday following July 9:
Saint-Just-en-Chaussée (Oise). *Fête patronale.*
Second Sunday:
La Motte-Servoley (Sav.).

July 10. Ste. Félicité.
Roanne (Loire).

July 11. St. Norbert.
Autun (S.-et-L.).
Barr (B.-Rhin). *Kermesse traditionelle.*

Bayeux (Calv.). *Fête locale.*
Landerneau (Fin.). *Fête locale* (July 11 to 18).
Rochefort (Char.-Inf.).

July 11, or Second Sunday in the month:
Locronan (Fin.). *'Le Troménie'* (in 1929 and each six years after).
Sunday following July 11:
Saint-Savin-de-Blaye (Gir.). *Fête patronale.*

July 12. St. Gualbert.

Argentan (Orne) (2 days).
Bulgnéville (Vos.).
Carcassonne (Aude). *Représentation au Théâtre Antique de la Cité.*[1]
Confolens (Char.).
Saulieu (C.-d'Or).
Villiers-Saint-Benoit (Y.). *Fête communale.*

July 13. St. Eugène.

Beaurepaire (S.-et-L.).
Guebwiller (H.-Rhin) (8 days).
Montélimar (Drôme).
Ruffec (Char.).
Tulle (Corr.).

July 14. Fête Nationale.

Sunday preceding July 14:
Boissy-sous-Saint-Yon (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
Meung (Loiret).

July 14.

Arnay-le-Duc (C.-d'Or).
Bandol (Var). *Fêtes, Regatta, etc.*
Barcelonnette (B.-Alpes). *Fête patronale.*
Barr (B.-Rhin). *Fête* (2 days).
Briançon (H.-Alpes).

[1] Enquire actual dates.

Cagnes-sur-Mer (A.-M.). *Concours de costumes provençaux.*
Calais (Pas-de-C.). *Foire d'été.*
Carpentras (Vaucl.). *Fête patronale.*
Cauterets (H.-Pyr.). *Fête montagnarde régionaliste de Bigorre.*
Châteauneuf-les-Bains (Puy-de-D.).
Châteauneuf-sur-Charente (Char.).
Claye-Souilly (S.-et-M.).
Condom (Gers).
Digne (B.-Alpes).
Dozulé (Calv.). *Fête nationale.*
Frévent (Pas-de-C.).
La Ciotat (B.-du-R.). *Fête patronale.*
La Haye-du-Puits (Man.). *Fête patronale ; grande louée de domestiques ; Assemblée.*
Langrune-sur-Mer (Calv.). *Fête communale.*
Le Puy-en-Velay (H.-L.).
Lunel (Hér.). *Fête patronale.*
Mayenne (May.). *Fête patronale* (July 14 to 31).
Muret (H.-G.).
Nogent-sur-Marne (Seine).
Saint-André-de-Cubzac (Gir.).
Saint-Girons (Ar.).
Sarlat (Dord.).
Saumur (M.-et-L.). *Great horse festival* (*Carrousel*) (July 14 to August 6).
Tourcoing (Nord).
Villandraut (Gir.).

July 14 and two Sundays following :

Thann (H.-Rhin).

Sunday following July 14 :

Cormeilles-en-Parisis (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
Mont-de-Marsan (Landes). *Fête patronale.*
Orly (Seine).
Salbris (L.-et-C.). *Fête communale.*

Saturday, Sunday and Monday following July 14:
Tournon-sur-Rhône (Ardèc.).

July 15. Saint Henri.

Angoulême (Char.).
Barjac (Gard).
Hirson (Aisne).
Les Sables-d'Olonne (Ven.) (6 weeks).
Saint-Flour (Cant.).
Saint-Sauveur-le-Vicomte (Man.). *Fête communale.*
Vichy (All.).
Sunday preceding July 16:
Vivonne (Vienne).

July 16. Notre Dame du Mont Carmel.

Barentin (Seine-Inf.).
La Vallée du Queyras (H.-Alpes). *Fête votive de Notre-Dame-du-Closis; concours de costumes locaux.*
Semur (C.-d'Or).

July 16, or Sunday following:
Jonzac (Char.-Inf.). *Fête* (3 days).
Pont-l'Abbé (Fin.). *Concours de costumes et de danses.*
Sunday following July 16:
Moncontour (C.-du-N.). *Pardon.*

July 17. St. Alexis.

Roanne (Loire).

July 18. St. Thomas d'Aquin.

Brive (Corr.).
Carentan (Man.).
Étaples (C.-du-N.). *Fête locale.*
Les Pieux (Man.).
Mézidon (Calv.).
Pouilly-en-Auxois (C.-d'Or).

July 20. Sainte Marguerite.

Eu (S.-Inf.) (about July 20).

Mont-de-Marsan (Landes). *Fêtes de la Madeleine* (20–24).
Outreau, nr. Boulogne (Pas-de-C.).
Quettehou (Man.). *Louée.*
Samer (Pas-de-C.).
Seyssel (Ain).
Valenciennes (Nord).
Sunday following July 20:
Bapaume (Pas-de-C.). *Fête patronale.*

July 21. Saint Victor.

Montargis (Loiret) (15 days).

July 22. Saint Mary Magdalene.

Albi (Tarn).
Barre-des-Cévennes (Loz.).
Beaucaire (Gard) (7 days). *Grande foire.*
Beaumont-du-Périgord (Dord.).
Cadillac (Gir.).
Castelnaudary (Aude).
Conteville, nr. Boulogne (Pas-de-C.).
Douai (Nord).
Gennevilliers (Seine).
Goderville (S.-Inf.). *Fête patronale.*
La Haye-Pesnel (Man.). *Fête patronale.*
Le Neubourg (Eure).
Le Vesinet (S.-et-O.). *Fête locale.*
L'Isle Adam (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
Montrichard (L.-et-C.).
Quillebeuf-sur-Seine (Eure). *Regatta.*
Sainte-Baume (Var).
Saint-Lô (Man.).
Saint-Pierre-sur-Dives (Calv.).
Soursac (Corr.). *Pilgrimage of Sainte-Marie-Madeleine at Naugense.*
Verdun (Meu.).
Vézelay (Yonne). *Fête de la Madeleine.*

Nearest Sunday to July 22 :
Tilly-sur-Seulles (Calv.). *Louée.*
Sunday following July 22 :
Le Plessis-Robinson (Seine).
Tournus (S.-et-L.). *Fêtes locales.*

July 23. St. Apollinaire.

Valence (Tarn).

July 24. Sainte Christine.

Cambrai (Nord).
Maisons-Lafitte (S.-et-O.). *Fête locale.*
Quimperlé (Fin.).
Roanne (Loire).

July 25. Saint James.

Altkirch (H.-Rhin).
Annécy (H.-Sav.). *Fête du costume savoyard.*
Castelnau-de-Médoc (Gir.). *Fête patronale* (2 days).
Compiègne (Oise). *Fête des Ecoles au Clos Pompadour.*
Condom (Gers).
Grainville-la-Teinturière (Seine-Inf.).
Houdan (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
Montmorillon (Vienne).
Mulhouse (H.-Rhin).
Quimper (Fin.). *Fête des Reines de Cornouaille—costumes locaux.*
Sainte-Anne-d'Auray (Morb.). *Pilgrimage.*

July 25 and two Sundays following :
Hunawihr (H.-Rhin).
Sunday following July 25 :
Roubaix (Nord). *Fête patronale.*
Saint-Mihiel (Meu.). *Fête patronale.*

July 26. Saint Anne.

Caudry (Nord).
Cesny-Bois-Halbout (Calv.).
La Charité-sur-Loire (Nièv.). *Pilgrimage.*

La Vallée-du-Queyras (H.-Alpes). *Fête votive du lac de Sainte-Anne* (*concours de costumes locaux*).
Montauban (T.-et-Gar.). (2 days.)
Quettreville (Man.). *Fête patronale.*
Sainte-Anne-d'Auray (Morb.). *Fêtes of Sainte-Anne.*
Saint-Yrieix (H.-V.).
Tours (I.-et-L.).
Vienne (Isère).

July 26 and Sunday following:
Fouesnant (Fin.). *Pardon of Sainte-Anne* (8 days).

July 26, or Sunday following:
Tarbes. *Fête* (3 days).

Nearest Sunday to July 26:
Champfremont (May.). *Fête de Sainte-Anne.*

Sunday following July 26:
Claus (A.-M.). *Pilgrimage of Sainte-Anne-du-Monnar.*
Landivisiau (Fin.). *Pardon of Sainte-Anne.*
Pont-de-l'Arche (Eure). *Fête patronale.*

July 27.
Gacé (Orne).
Niederbroon-les-Bains (B.-Rhin).

July 28. Ste. Marthe.
Rennes-les-Bains (Aude). *Fête locale* (28–30).
Ruffec (Char.).
Saint-Girons (Ar.). (3 days.)
Tarascon (B.-du-R.).

Sunday following July 28:
Langonnet (Morb.). *Pardon de l'Abbaye de Langonnet.*

July 29. Ste. Marthe, Saint Quiriace, St. Abdon.
Confolens (Char.).
Le Vésinet (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
L'Isle Adam (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
Provins (S.-et-M.).
Saint-Antonin (T.-et-Gar.).

SAINTE ANNE D'AURAY

Tarascon (B.-du-R.). *Fête patronale* (*Sainte Marthe*) *and pilgrimage.*
Veaugues (Cher). *Fête patronale.*
Villefranche (Tarn).

July 30. St. Loup, Saint Germain.[1]
Arles-sur-Tech (Pyr.-O.).
Criquetot-l'Esneval (S.-Inf.).

July 31. St. Germain, S. Ignace de Loyola.
Autun (S.-et-L.).
Roanne (Loire).
Saint-Raphael-Valescure (Var). *Fête des Moissons* (July 31 to August 2).
Sanary-sur-Mer (Var). *Grande fête patronale* (July 31 to August 2).
Belfort (Territoire de Belfort). From about beginning of month, for 16 days.

July, first Sunday in the month:
Charenton-le-Pont (Seine).
Châteaurenard-Provence (B.-du-R.). *Fête patronale.*
Châteaurenault (I.-et-L.). *Fête du Parc de la Source.*
Die (Drôme). *Fête patronale.*
Givors (Rhône). *Fête patronale* (at Givors-Canal).
La Rochefoucauld (Char.). *Fête patronale.*
Marly-le-Roi (S.-et-O.).
Oissel (Seine-Inf.). *Fête patronale.*
Penmarch (Fin.). *Pardon de Sainte Nona.*
Ploujean (Fin.). *Traonfeunteuniou.*
Saint-Pierre-le-Vieux (Seine-Inf.). *Fête patronale.*
Spezet (Fin.). *Pardon of Saint-Adrien.*
Ussy (Calv.). *Fête patronale.*
Villeneuve-Saint-Georges (S.-et-O.).
First Saturday in the month:
Guingamp (C.-du-N.). *Fête, with night procession* (3 days).

[1] Calendars vary in different districts. S. Germain also appears 31st, Ste. Marthe 28th or 29th.

First or Second Sunday in the month:
Bayeux (Calv.). *Fête et louée.*
First and Second Sundays in the month:
Munster (H.-Rhin).
Second Sunday in the month:
Brasparts (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Brest (Fin.).
Briançon (H.-Alpes).
Chalonnes (M.-et-L.). *Fête patronale.*
Châtillon-en-Diois (Drôme). *Fête patronale.*
Combrit (Fin.). *Pardon de Sainte-Marine.*
La Martyre (Fin.). *Pardon.*
La Motte-Servoley (Sav.).
Locronan (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Saint-Dié (Vos.). *Fête patronale.*
Tarascon (B.-du-R.). *Fête communale.*
Second and Third Sundays in the month:
Landerneau (Fin.). *Pardons.*
From the Saturday preceding the Third Sunday in the month, until the following Tuesday:
Pontrieux (C.-du-N.).
Third Sunday in the month:
Grainville-la-Teinturière (Seine-Inf.). *Fête patronale.*
Pont-l'Abbé (Fin.). *Children's Pardon.*
Tarascon-sur-Ariège (Ar.). *Fête patronale.*
Third and Fourth Sundays in the month:
Le Raincy (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
Third Monday in the month:
Roscoff (Fin.). *Pardon of Sainte-Barbe.*
Fourth Sunday in the month:
Guerlesquin (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Ivry-sur-Seine (Seine).
Last Sunday in the month:
Crozon (Fin.). *Pardon of Saint-Hernot.*
Le Faouet (Morb.).
Locquirec (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Muret (H.-G.). *Fête patronale.*

Néronde (Loire). *Fête patronale.*
Nogent-sur-Marne (Seine).
Ouistreham (Calv.). *Fête patronale.*
Plouguerneau (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Sanary (Var).
Viroflay (S.-et-O.). *Fête* (8 days).
Vitry-sur-Seine (Seine).

Every Sunday during July:
Saint-Maur-les-Fossés (Seine).

Last week of July:
Rethel (Arden.). *Fêtes de Sainte-Anne.*

At end of July:
Issy-les-Moulineaux (Seine). *Fête communale.*

During the month:
Albi (Tarn). *Fête des Pays Albigeois.*
Orange (Vaucl.). *Représentations dans le Théâtre Antique.*
Rodez (Avey.).
Salins-les-Bains (Jura). *Fête locale.*

August 1. Ste. Sophie, St. Pierre (ès Liens).[1]

Biarritz (B.-Pyr.). *Fête traditionelle des Basques.*
Falaise (Calv.). (16 days.)
Guibray (part of Falaise) (Calv.). *Great Norman Horse Fair* (16 days).
Hirson (Aisne).
Lannion (C.-du-N.). *Fêtes locales.*
La Réole (Gir.).
Metz (Mos.). *Fête patronale.*
Meyrueis (Loz.).
Rennes (I.-et-V.).
Sainte-Foy-la-Grande (Gir.).
Saint-Pierre-Église (Man.).

[1] During August and September I give more than one saint to the day. Churches and parishes dedicated to one or other will usually keep festival then.

Sauve (Gard).
Yvetot (Seine-Inf.).
Sunday following August 1 and all Sundays until September 15:
Lavaur (Tarn). *Fêtes.*

August 2. St. Alphonse, St. Etienne.

Angoulême (Char.).
Auxonne (C.-d'Or). *Pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Rolland.*
Bourgtheroulde (Eure).
Castellane (B.-Alpes). *Pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-du-Roc.*
Fontenay-le-Comte (Vendée).
Villandraut (Gir.).

August 3. St. Nicodème, Inv. St. Étienne.

Agde (Hér.). (3 days.)
Brive (Corr.).
Cahors (Lot).
Capestang (Hér.).
Tournay (H.-Pyr.). *Fête patronale* (if August 3 is on a Sunday; if not, the Sunday following).

August 3, or Sunday following [1]:
Saint-Etienne-de-Tinée (A.-M.). *Fête votive.*
Sunday following August 3:
Friville-Escarbotin (Som.). *Fête patronale.*

August 4. Saint Dominique.

Ars (Ain). *Pilgrimage to tomb of Curé d'Ars.*
St. Girons (Ariège). *Pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-des-Neiges.*
Saint-Viatre (L.-et-C.). *Fête patronale* (if August 4 falls on a Sunday; if not, the Sunday following).

[1] For 1st Sunday of August, see below (at end of month).

August 5. St. Félix, St. Abel.

Jarnac (Char.).
Lille (Nord).
Roquebrune-Cap-Martin (A.-M.). *Ancient procession de la Passion.*[1]
Sunday following August 5:
Grottes de Nichet (Arden.). *Fête de Tourisme.*
First Sunday:
Arleuf (Nièv.).

August 6. Transfiguration.

Beaumont (Calv.). *Fête patronale.*
Sauveterre-de-Guyenne (Gir.).

August 7. St. Gaëtan, St. Sixte.

Roanne (Loire).

August 8. Saint Justin.

Ax-les-Thermes (Ar.). *Fête du costume ariégeois.*
Chagny (S.-et-L.). *Fête locale.*
Douai (Nord).
Les Sables d'Olonne (Ven.). *Concours de costumes anciens.*
Maisons-Lafitte (S.-et-O.).
Mont-Louis (Pyr.-O.). *Concours de costumes et de danses locales.*
Nantes (Loire-Inf.).
Ouistreham (Calv.). *Fête de Riva-Bella* (Aug. 8 to 20).
Quimper (Fin.). *Fête* (10 days).

August 9. St. Amour, St. Vitrice.

Saint-Quentin (Aisne).

August 10. Saint Laurent, Ste. Philomène.

Autun (S.-et-L.).
Bourges (Cher).
Brioux-sur-Boutonne (D.-Sèv.).

[1] Enquire date (this advice applies generally).

Buis-les-Baronnies (Drôme). (3 days.)
Die (Drôme).
Marsanne (Drôme).
Quimperlé (Fin.).
Salon-de-Provence (B.-du-R.). *Fête patronale.*
Tours (I.-et-L.).

August 10, or Sunday following :
Beaumont-du-Périgord (Dord.).
Nearest Sunday to August 10 :
Ourville-en-Caux (S.-Inf.). *Fête patronale.*
Saint-Laurent-en-Caux (Seine-Inf.). *Fête patronale.*
Sunday following August 10 :
Beaumont (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
Blain (Loire-Inf.).
Henrichemont (Cher). *Fête patronale.*
Mareuil-sur-Belle (Dord.). *Fête patronale.*
Sedan (Arden.). *Fête patronale.*

August 11. Sainte Suzanne.
Balbigny (Loire). *Fête patronale.*
Thionville (Mos.).
Vittel (Vos.).

August 12. Sainte Claire.
Confolens (Char.).
Semur (C.-d'Or).

August 13. Sainte Radegonde, St. Hippolyte.
Carhaix (Fin.).
Poitiers (Vienne). *Fête patronale.*
Tulle (Corr.).

August 14. Saint Eusèbe, Ste. Zélie.
Beaune (C.-d'Or). *Grande fête bourguignonne de la ville et du vin* (2 days).
Créon (Gir.).
Luz (H.-Pyr.).
Montélimar (Drôme). *Fête* (3 days).

Peille (A.-M.). *Fête patronale* (14 to 17).
Uzès (Gard).
Vichy (All.). (14–15.)

August 15. Feast of the Assumption.

A great day, wherever the dedication is to Our Lady.
Sunday preceding August 15:
Armentières (Nord).
Chalons-sur-Saône (S.-et-L.).
La Chaise-Dieu (H.-L.). *Summer Fête.*
La Garenne-Colombes (Seine). *Summer Fête.*

August 15.

Aire-sur-la-Lys (Pas-de-C.). *Pilgrimage* (*Notre-Dame Panetière*).
Alet-les-Bains (Aude). *Fête locale.*
Angoulême (Char.).
Ayet (Vallée de Bethmale) (Ar.).
Barcelonnette (B.-Alpes). *Fête patronale.*
Berre (B.-du-R.). *Fête patronale.*
Bétharram. *Pilgrimages* (August 15 to September 8).
Bourbonne-les-Bains (H.-M.). *Fête patronale.*
Brasparts (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Briançon (H.-Alpes). *Fête patronale* (2 days).
Calvi (Corsica). *Fête locale.*
Cambrai (Nord). *Fête patronale* (3 days).
Châlons-sur-Marne (Marne). *Pilgrimage.*
Châteauneuf-les-Bains (Puy-de-D.). *Fêtes.*
Châteauroux (Indre). *Pilgrimage* (*de Deols*).
Cleden-Poher (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Cléry-Saint-André (Loiret). *Fête patronale.*
Courseulles-sur-Mer (Calv.). *Fête patronale.*
Criquetot-l'Esnesval (S.-Inf.). *Fête patronale.*
Dieppe (Seine-Inf.). *Summer Fair* (8 days).
Encausse-les-Thermes (H.-Gar.). *Fêtes locales et des fleurs.*
Eu (Seine-Inf.). *Fair* (10 days).

Formiguères (Pyr.-O.). *Fêtes locales.*
Gargilesse (Indre). *Fête patronale.*
Gravelines (Nord). *Fête communale.*
Grenoble (Isère). (15 days.)
Guern (near Pontivy) (Morb.). *Pardon of Notre-Dame-de-Quelven.*
Guitres (Gir.). *Fête* (2 days).
Hirson (Aisne).
Juch (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Juvisy-sur-Orge (S.-et-O.).
La Ciotat (B.-du-R.). *Fête locale* (8 days).
La Mure (Isère). *Fête locale.*
Langres (H.-M.). (8 days) (and two Sundays following).
Lanmeur-Honitrou (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Lannion (C.-du-N.). *Pilgrimage.*
Laruns (B.-Pyr.). *Concours de costumes et procession ossaloise.*
Le Folgoet (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Le Puy-en-Velay (H.-L.). *Pilgrimage.*
Les Grandes-Ventes (S.-Inf.). *Fête patronale.*
Les Petites-Dalles (Seine-Inf.). *Assemblée Normande.*
Mantes-sur-Seine (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
Marseille (B.-du-R.). (1 month.)
Martigues (B.-du-R.).
Metz (Mos.). *Fête patronale.*
Mirande (Gers). *Fête patronale.*
Morlaas (B.-Pyr.).
Morlaix (Fin.). Le Releca (*Pardon*).
Nontron (Dord.). *Fête patronale.*
Perros-Guirec (C.-du-N.). *Procession de la Clarté.*
Pertuis (Vaucl.).
Ploaré (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Plougastel-Daoulas (Fin.). *Pardon de Sainte-Christine.*
Pons (Char.-Inf.). *Fête patronale* (2 days).
Prats-de-Mollo (Pyr.-O.).
Querien (Fin.). *Pardon* (*La Clarté*) (8 days).

JUCH

Quimper (Fin.). *Fête locale* (15 to 17).
Roanne (Loire).
Roscoff (Fin.).
Rumengol (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Saint-Agrève (Ardèc.). *Fête locale.*
Saint-Chéron (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
Saint-Gaultier (Indre). *Pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-de-la-Mer-Rouge.*
Saint-Germain-les-Belles-Filles (H.-V.). *Fête patronale.*
Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port (B.-Pyr.). *Fête locale, with traditional folk-lore episodes* (4 days).
Sainte-Menehould (Marne). *Fête patronale.*
Saint-Trojan-les-Bains (Île d'Oléron) (Char.-Inf.). *Fête locale.*
Samoens (H.-Sav.). *Fête locale.*
Sartrouville (S.-et-O.). *Fête communale.*
Saumur (M.-et-L.). *Fête de Notre-Dame-des-Ardillers.*
Sauveterre-de-Guyenne (Gir.). *Fête locale* (2 days).
Sospel (A.-M.). *Fête patronale* (3 days).
Targon (Gir.). *Fête* (2 days).
Tournehem (Pas-de-C.). *Pilgrimage to the Forest.*
Vaison-la-Romaine (Vaucl.). *Fête* (3 days).
Val-d'Ajol (Vos.).
Verdun (Meu.). *Fête patronale.*
Villefranche-du-Périgord (Dord.).
Villeneuve-sur-Yonne (Y.). *Fête patronale* (2 days).

August 15 and Sunday following:
Moncontour (C.-du-N.). *Pardon of Notre-Dame-du-Haut.*

Nearest Sunday to August 15:
Caudebec-lès-Elbeuf (Seine-Inf.). *Fête patronale.*

Sundays before and after August 15:
Chatou (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*

August 15, or Sunday following:
Agde (Hér.). *Fête du Gran d'Agde.*

Sunday following August 15 :
Boulogne-sur-Mer (Pas-de-C.). *Procession of the Holy Sacrament.*
Brest (Fin.).
Carantec (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Crénenan, Chapelle de.
Hazebrouck (Nord). *Fête patronale.*
Loctudy (Fin.). *Pardon of Notre-Dame-des-Croix.*
Neuillac (Morb.). *Pardon of Notre-Dame-de-Carmes.*
Neuilly-Plaisance (S.-et-O.).
Oloron-Sainte-Marie (B.-Pyr.). *Fête patronale.*
Ploermel (Morb.). *Fête patronale.*
Plouguerneau (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Saint-Valery-en-Caux (S.-Inf.). *Fête Normande.*
First and Second Sundays after August 15 :
Langres (H.-M.). *Fête patronale* (8 days).

August 16. Saint Roch.

Argelès-sur-Mer (Pyr.-Or.). *Fête of Saint-Vincent.*[1]
Beaurepaire (S.-et-L.).
Clermont-Ferrand (Puy-de-D.).
Pont-de-Cervières, near Briançon (H.-Alpes). *Ancient Sword Dance* (*Bacchu-Bert*).
Pouilly-en-Auxois (C.-d'Or.).
Roquemaure (Gard). *Fête patronale.*
Saint-Valery-en-Caux (S.-Inf.). *Fête regionale.*
Sunday following August 16 :
Villerville (Calv.). *Fête patronale.*

August 17. St. Alexis, St. Septime, Ste. Élise.

August 18. Sainte Hélène, Ste. Laure.

Altkirch (H.-Rhin).
Brive (Corr.).
Lourdes (H.-Pyr.). *National Pilgrimage* (18 to 25).
Montrichard (L.-et-C.).

[1] The ancient Collioure fête of St. Vincent has been stopped.

August 19. Saint Louis Ev., St. Donat.

Charenton-sur-Cher (Cher).
Fontainebleau (S.-et-M.). *Fête patronale* (2 days).
Nearest Sunday to August 20:
Beaujeu (Rhône). *Fête patronale.*

August 20. Saint Bernard.

Annecy (H.-Sav.). *Pilgrimage* (10 days).
Sunday following August 20:
Tournus (S.-et-L.). *Fête locale.*

August 21. St. Privat, Ste. Jeanne.

Altkirch (H.-Rhin). (3 days.)

August 22. Saint Symphorien.

Bédarieux (Hér.).
Carnac (Morb.). *Fête des Menhirs.*
Drap (A.-M.). *Grande fête champetre.*
Eyragues (B.-du-Rh.).
Langres (H.-M.). *Fête locale de Saint-Mammies* (22 to 29).
Saint-Privat (Corr.). *Fête locale.*
Saint-Symphorien (Gir.).
Saurat (Ar.). *Fête locale, with local costumes, dances and songs.*
Vannes (Morb.).

August 23. Ste. Jeanne, Ste. Caroline.

Valence (Tarn).
St. Raphael (A.-M). *Fête of St. Rémy.*

August 24. Saint Bartholomew.

Alais (Gard). (10 days.)
Bourges (Cher).
Cadenet (Vaucl.). *Fête* (3 days).
Cambrai (Nord).

Embrun (H.-Alpes). (Many other dates.)
Lamballe (C.-du-N.).
Nice (A.-M.). (14 days.)
Orange (Vaucl.). *Fête patronale* (3 days).
Sées (Orne).
Toulouse (H.-Gar.). (8 days.)

Nearest Sunday to August 24:
Cadillac-sur-Garonne (Gir.). *Fête.*

August 25. Saint Louis, King.

Sunday preceding August 25:
Choisy-le-Roi (Seine). *Fête patronale.*

August 25.
Bédarieux (Hér.).
Blois (L.-et-C.). (26 days.)
Bry-sur-Marne (Seine). (15 days.)
Cette (Hér.). *Fête patronale.*
Dijon (C.-d'Or).
Enghien-les-Bains (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
Mont-Louis (Pyr.-O.). *Fêtes locales* (25–26).
Ploumodiern (Fin.). *Pardon of Notre-Dame-du-Menez-Hom.*
Poissy (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
Targon (Gir.).
Versailles (S.-et-O.).

August 25, or nearest Sunday:
Pittefaux, nr. Boulogne (Pas-de-C.).

Nearest Sunday to August 25:
Beaugency (Loiret). *Fête patronale.*
Le Bugue (Dord.).

Sunday following August 25:
Les Loges (Aube). *Fête des Loges* (for a week).

August 26. Saint Zéphirin.

Altkirch (H.-Rhin). *Fête* (3 days).
Barcelonnette (B.-Alpes).
Charmes (Vos.).

Guérande (Loire-Inf.).
La Cheylade (Cant.). *Fête originale des bergers à la Font-Sainte.*
Saint-Laurent-de-Médoc (Gir.).

August 27. Saint Césaire.

Saint-Gaultier (Indre). *Pilgrimage.*

August 28. Saint Augustine.

Biot (A.-M.). *Fête de Saint-Julien.*

August 28, or Sunday following:

Soursac (Corr.).

August 29. Death of Saint John the Baptist, St. Méderic.

Barbentane (B.-du-R.).
Châtillon-en-Diois (Drôme).
Fontainebleau (S.-et-M.). *Fête patronale.*
Langon (Gir.).
La Tour-du-Pin (Isère).
Lézignan (Aude).
Nantua (Ain).
Nérac (Lot-et-Gar.).
Saint-Avold (Mos.). *Kermesse* (2 days).
Scaer (Fin.). *Fête patronale.*

August 30. St. Gaudens, St. Fiacre.

Argentan (Orne).
Bonneval (E.-et-L.). (3 days.)
Pézenas (Hér.).
Tulle (Corr.).

August 30 (about).

Annecy (H.-Sav.).

Sunday following August 30:
Bapaume (Pas-de-C.).

August 31. St. Aristide, Ste. Florentine.
Autun (S.-et-L.). (2 days.)
Melle (D.-Sèv.).

August.

Every Sunday during August:
Limoux (Aude). *Louée.*
Saint-Maur-les-Fossés (Seine).
Vincennes (Seine). *Fête du Bois de Vincennes.*

First Sunday in the month:
Albert (Som.). *Fête patronale.*
Arleuf (Nièvre).
Auxerre (Y.). *Fête patronale* (10 days).
Bannalec (Fin.). *Pardon of Église Blanche.*
Boulogne-sur-Mer (Pas-de-C.). *Fair* (15 days).
Bourgtheroulde (Eure). *Fête patronale.*
Charny (Y.). *Fête patronale.*
Châteaurenard-Provence (B.-du-R.). *Fête patronale* (5 days).
Condrieu (Rhône). *Fête patronale.*
Corlay (Saint-Éloi) (C.-du-N.). *Fête patronale.*
Évreux (Eure). *Fête patronale* (2 weeks).
Genolhac (Gard). *Fête patronale.*
Gyé-sur-Seine (Aube). *Fête patronale.*
Huelgoat (Fin.). *Pardon and fête locale* (4 days).
La Roche-Guyon (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale* (Saint Sansom).
Laroquebrou (Cant.). *Fête locale.*
Le Folgoet (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Le Raincy (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
L'Escarène (A.-M.). *Fête locale de Saint-Pierre-ès-Liens.*
Les Monts-de-Tarare (Rhône). *Fête des Mousselines.*
Montfort-sur-Risle (Eure). *Fête patronale.*
Montivilliers (S.-Inf.).
Morez-du-Jura (Jura). *Fête de la montagne.*
Pavillons-sous-Bois (Seine). *Fête communale.*

SAINTE ANNE LA PALUDE

Persquen (Morb.). *Pardon of Notre-Dame-de-Pennety.*
Pleybeu (Fin.).
Pluméliau (Morb.). *Pardon of Saint-Nicodème.*
Saint-Gaultier (Indre). *Fête du Berry.*
Saint-Germain-du-Crioult (Calv.). *Fête patronale.*
Saint-Valery-sur-Somme (Som.). *Fête patronale.*
Sully-sur-Loire (Loiret). *Fête patronale.*
Tarare (Rhône). *Fête patronale* (this fête is held irregularly).
Tarascon-sur-Ariège (Ar.). *Fête patronale.*
Vence (A.-M.). *Fête patronale.*
Villeneuve-de-Marsan (Landes). *Fête patronale* (*Saint-Hippolyte*).
Villeneuve-Saint-Georges (S.-et-O.).

First Sunday in the month (and Saturday before):
Chapelle de Saint-Nicodème (Morb.).

First and Second Sundays in the month:
Bergheim (Haut-Rhin).
Nogent-sur-Marne (Seine). *Fêtes.*
Noisy-le-Sec (Seine). *Fêtes patronales.*

Second Sunday in the month:
Bénodet (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Châteauneuf-sur-Loire (Loiret). *Fête du Port.*
Givors (Rhône). *Fête patronale* (at Givors-ville).
Le Mesle-sur-Sarthe (Orne). *Fête patronale.*
Loctudy (Fin.). *Pardon of Saint-Oval.*
Neuvic-d'Ussel (Corr.). *Fête de la Bruyère.*
Saint-Laurent-du-Pouldour (C.-du-N.).
Saint-Varent (D.-Sèv.). *Fête des Tabatous.*
Salbris (L.-et-C.). *Fête communale.*
Scaer (Fin.). *Pardon.*

Third Sunday in the month:
Bannalec (Fin.). *Pardon of Saint-Cado.*
Castillon-sur-Dordogne (Gir.).
Concarneau (Fin.). *Fête des Filets Bleus.*
Crèvecœur-en-Auge (Calv.). *Fête patronale* (*Saint-Vigor*).

Draguignan (Var). *Fête patronale* (at Trans, three miles from Draguignan).
Guerlesquin (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Rognonas (B.-du-R.).

Fourth Sunday in the month:
Guémené-sur-Scorff (Morb.).

Last Sunday in August to Second Sunday in September:
Ribeauvillé (H.-Rhin). *Fête des Ménétriers.*

Last Sunday in the month:
Audierne (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Brive (Corr.). *Fête patronale.*
Châteauneuf-du-Faou (Fin.).
Clichy-sous-Bois (S.-et-O.). *Fête of Notre-Dame-des-Anges* (to September 20).
Courtenay (Loiret). *Fête patronale.*
Dax (Landes). *Fête patronale* (4 days).
Douarnenez (Fin.). *Patronage* (*Sainte-Anne-la-Palud*) (Saturday and Sunday).
Gérardmer (Vos.). *Fête patronale.*
Joinville-le-Pont (Seine). *Fête communale.*
Lille (Nord). *Fête foraine* (3 weeks).
Montfort-l'Amaury (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale de Saint-Laurent* (4 days).
Nyons (Drôme). *Fête patronale.*
Preuilly-sur-Claise (I.-et-L.). *Fête patronale.*
Rouen (Seine-Inf.).
Saint-Amand-de-Vendôme (L.-et-C.). *Fête patronale.*
Trégunc (Fin.). *Pardon* (Saturday and Sunday).

Last Sunday in the month, and Saturday before:
Sainte-Anne-la-Palud (Fin.). *Pardon.*

Last Sunday in the month:
Wissembourg (H.-Rhin).

Last Thursday in the month:
La Vallée de Cheylade (Cant.). *Fête pastorale de la Font-Sainte.*

Second fortnight in August :
Boulogne-Billancourt (Seine). *Fête patronale.*
At end of month :
Fontainebleau (S.-et-M.). *Grande fête équestre.*
L'Île-sur-Sorgue (Vaucl.). *Fête* (3 days).
Pont-Aven (Fin.). *Fête des Ajoncs.*
Villers-sur-Mer (Calv.). *Kermesse Normande.*
During the month :
Bayonne (B.-Pyr.). *Courses de taureaux.*
Bergerac (Dord.). *Pilgrimage.*
Brignoles (Var).
Château-Chinon (Nièv.). *Great regional fête.*
Gourdon (Lot). *Pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-des-Neiges.*
Maurs-du-Cantal (Cant.). *Fête votive de la Saint-Césaire.*
Orange (Vaucl.). *Theatrical shows in the Roman Theatre, etc.*
Rochefort (Char.-Inf.). *Pilgrimage to l'Île Madame.*
Saintes (Char.-Inf.). *Representations in the arena.*
Thonons-les-Bains (H.-Sav.). *Pilgrimage.*

August–September :

Montréjeau (H.-Gar.). *Fair and Exhibition.*

September 1. Saint Gilles.

Beaugency (Loiret). *Fête patronale.*
Cahors (Lot).
Draguignan (Var).
Hirson (Aisne).
Limoux (Aude). (6 weeks.)
Moissac (T.-et-G.).
Rennes (I.-et-V.).
Sainte-Foy-la-Grande (Gir.).
Saint-Gilles-du-Gard (Gard). *Fête* (4 days).
Saint-Savin-de-Blaye (Gir.).
Sens (Y.). *Fair.*
Troyes (Aube). *Fair* (1 month).

About September 1:
Ouistreham (Calv.). *Fête patronale.*

September 2. St. Antonin, St. Lazare.

Altkirch (H.-Rhin).
Angoulême (Char.).
Guingamp (C.-du-N.). *Fête de Saint-Loup.*
Issigeac (Dord.).
Valence (Tarn). *Fête patronale.*

September 2, or Sunday following:

St. Antonin (T.-et-G.). *Fête patronale.*

September 3. St. Grégoire.

Brive (Corr.).
Pamiers (Ar.).

September 4. Ste. Rosalie.

Avignon (Vaucl.). *Pilgrimage of Saint-Gens* (2 days).
Chalons-sur-Saône (S.-et-L.). *Pilgrimage to relics of St. Marcellus, church of Saint-Marcellus-Chalons.*
Montélimar (Drôme).

September 5. St. Victorin.

Albi (Tarn).
Amboise (I.-et-L.).
Aumale (Seine-Inf.). *Fête patronale* (2 days).
Bénodet (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Bourgtheroulde (Eure).
Chartres (E.-et-L.). *Fête* (3 weeks).
Condom (in Armagnac) (Gers). *Fête* (2 days).
Jarnac (Char.).
Joyeuse (Ardèc.).
Lille (Nord). *Braderie.*
Lussan (Gard). *Fête* (3 days).
Metz (Mos.). *Fête patronale* (at Metz-Sablon).
Villandraut (Gir.).
Villequiers (Cher.).

SAINTES: A PERFORMANCE IN THE AMPHITHEATRE

September 6. St. Eugène, St. Bertin, St. Onésiphore.

Arnay-le-Duc (C.-d'Or).

September 7. Sainte Reine, St. Cloud.

Alise-Sainte-Reine (C.-d'Or). *Procession of relics.*
Apt (Vaucl.). *Coronation of statue of Sainte Anne.*
Foix (Ar.). *Fête de Foix* (7 to 9).
Fuentarabia (Spain). *Fête of deliverance from siege* (September 7 to 10, but especially 8).
Le Folgoet (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Saint-Cloud (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale and pilgrimage.*
Villiers-Saint-Benoit (Yonne). *Fête patronale.*

September 8. Birthday of Our Lady. (See p. 70.)

Albert (Som.). *Pilgrimage* (8 to 20).
Allauch (B.-du-R.). *Pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-du-Château* (8 to 16).
Angers (M.-et-L.). *Pilgrimage.*
Bannalec (Fin.). *Fête patronale.*
Beaumont-du-Périgord (Dord.). *Pilgrimage to Notre-Dame de Belpech.*
Beaurepaire (S.-et-L.).
Bourg-sur-Gironde (Gir.).
Château-Chinon (Nièv.). *Pilgrimages.*
Collioure (Pyr.-O.). *Hermitage of Notre-Dame-de-Consolation.*
Douai (Nord).
Draguignan (Var). *Pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-du-Peuple.*
Embrun (H.-Alpes). *Pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours.*
Fayl-Billot (H.-Marne). *Fête patronale.*
Font-Romeu (Pyr.-O.). *Great pilgrimage.*
Formiguères (Pyr.-O.). *Fêtes locales.*
Hautot-l'Auvray (Seine-Inf.). *Fête patronale* (2 days).
Josselin (Morb.). *Pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-du-Roncier.*

Le Folgoet (Fin.). *Procession.*
Limoux (Aude). *Fête patronale.*
Loudéac (C.-du-N.). *Pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-de-Lorette.*
Loudun (Vienne). *Pilgrimage to Ranton* (8 to 12).
Luzech (Lot). *Curious ancient local fête* (2 days); *also pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-de-l'Île* (8 to 15).
Mareuil-sur-Belle (Dord.). *Pilgrimage.*
Marsanne (Drôme). *Pilgrimage (Notre-Dame de Fresneau).*
Nantes (Loire-Inf.).
Nérac (Lot-et-Gar.). *Pilgrimage to Ambuis.*
Peille (A.-M.).
Pontoise (S.-et-O.). *Fair* (8 days).
Rumengol (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Saint-Amand-de-Vendôme (L.-et-C.). *Pilgrimage to Villethiou.*
Saint-Germain-les-Belles-Filles (H.-V.). *Fête patronale.*
Saint-Privat (Corr.). *Pilgrimage to Servières-le-Château.*
Sabart, near Tarascon-sur-Ariège. *Fête and pilgrimages.*
Sarlat (Dord.). *Pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-de-Temniac.*
Sierk (Mos.). *Fête patronale* (3 days).
Tarascon (B.-du-R.).
Tonnerre (Y.). *Fête patronale* (if the 8th falls on a Sunday; if not, the Sunday following).
Vaison-la-Romaine (Vauc.).
Valence (Tarn).
Villefranche (Tarn). *Fête patronale.*

September 8, or Sunday following:

Auch (Gers). *Fête patronale.*
Neuville-sur-Seine (Aube). *Fête patronale.*
Salbris (L.-et-C.). *Fête patronale.*

September 8 and Sunday following:

Corrèze (Corr.). *Fête votive, and pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-du-Font.*

Nearest Sunday to September 8:
Belley (Ain).
Sunday following September 8:
Bains-les-Bains (Vos.). *Fête patronale.*
Baugy (Cher). *Fête patronale.*
Claus (A.-M.). *Fête patronale.*
Cléry-Saint-Andre (Loiret). *Fête patronale.*
Eygurande (Corr.).
Mirecourt (Vos.). *Fête patronale.*
Pontivy (Morb.).
Vendeuvre-sur-Barse (Aube). *Fête patronale.*
Vetheuil (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
Sunday and Monday following September 8:
Dôle (Jura).
Two Sundays following September 8:
Le Raincy (S.-et-O.). *Fête du Plateau.*
Tuesday following September 8:
Gyé-sur-Seine (Aube). *Pilgrimage to Bar-sur-Seine.*
Wednesday following September 8:
Nemours (S.-et-M.). *Pilgrimage to Ferrières-Fontenay* (Loiret).
Saturday following September 8:
Saint-Gaultier (Indre). *Pilgrimage.*

September 9. Saint Omer.

Dives-sur-Mer (Calv.). *Fête patronale* (3 days).
Oloron-Sainte-Marie (B.-Pyr.).
Saint-Omer (Calv.).
Saint-Omer (Pas-de-C.).
Saint-Pierre-sur-Dives (Calv.).
Semur (C.-d'Or).
Thionville (Mos.). *Fête patronale* (14 days).
Valenciennes (Nord). *Fête patronale and Pilgrimage* (*Notre-Dame-de-Saint-Cordon*).
Valognes (Man.).

September 10. St. Salvi, Ste. Pulchérie.

Coulommiers (S.-et-M.). *Fête patronale.*

Oissel (Seine-Inf.).
Saint-Ouen-les-Docks (Seine). *Fête* (15 days).
Sunday following September 10 :
Albi (Tarn).
Bourg-en-Bresse (Ain). *Fête patronale.*

September 11. St. Patient, St. Hyacinthe.
Bulgnéville (Vos.).
Lessay (Man.). (3 days.)

September 12. St. Serdot, St. Raphael.
Cauterets (H.-Pyr.). *Félibrée annuelle de Bigorre et Cour d'Amour au Parc de Marguerite de Navarre.*
Issoudun (Indre).
La Ferté-sur-Aube (H.-M.).
Sarrancolin (H.-Pyr.). *Fête patronale.*
Vichy (All.). *Fête d'Automne.*
Sunday following September 12 :
Pontivy (Morb.). *Fête patronale.*

September 13.

September 13, or Sunday following :
Villeneuve (Avey.). *Fête patronale.*

September 14. Exaltation of the Holy Cross.
Attigny (Arden.).
Avranches (Man.).
Bayeux (Calv.).
Beaumont-du-Périgord (Dord.).
Bédarieux (Hér.). *Fête patronale.*
Gacé (Orne).
Saint-Paul-Trois-Châteaux (Drôme). *Fête patronale.*
Samer (Pas-de-C.).
Toulon (Var). *Pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde.*

September 14–17 (about).
Ste. Hélène (Gironde).
Nearest Sunday to September 14 :
Montivilliers (Seine-Inf.). *Fête Sainte-Croix.*

Sunday following September 14:
Concarneau (Fin.).
From September 15 to end of month:
Angoulême (Char.).

September 15. St. Achard, St. Nicomède.

Falaise (Calv.).
Hirson (Aisne).
Pouilly-en-Auxois (C.-d'Or).
Sabart, near Tarascon-sur-Ariège. *Fête and pilgrimages.*

September 16. St. Jean Chrys, St. Lambert, St. Cyprien.

Criquetot-l'Esneval (Seine-Inf.).

September 17.

Aix (B.-du-R.).

September 17, or Sunday following:
Vagney (Vos.). *Fête* (*Saint-Lambert*).

September 18. Ste. Camille, Ste. Sophie.[1]

Brive (Corr.).
Fauville (Seine-Inf.).
Gap (H.-Alpes).
Pont-de-l'Arche (Eure).

September 19. Ste. Constance, St. Janvier, St. Cyprien.[1]

Bédarieux (Hér.). *Fête* (*Sainte-Croix*).
Carnac (Morb.). *Pardon de Saint-Cornely.*
Cette (Hér.). *Pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-de-la-Salette.*
Château-Chinon (Nièv.). *Pilgrimage.*
Uzès (Gard). *Fête locale.*
Villeneuve-sur-Lot (Lot-et-Gar.).

[1] Dates differ in different districts.

About September 20 :
Les Petites-Dalles (Seine-Inf.). *Foire de Sassetot.*

September 20. St. Eustache.
Valenciennes (Nord).

September 20, or nearest Sunday :
Ambleteuse, nr. Boulogne (Pas-de-C.).

September 21. Saint Matthew.
Ardres (Pas-de-C.).
Aubagne (B.-du-R.). *Fête patronale.*
Baugy (Cher).
Cadenet (Vaucl.).
Carpentras (Vaucl.).
Caudebec-en-Caux (Seine-Inf.). *Fête patronale.*
Châteaurenard (Loiret). *Fête patronale.*
Montrichard (L.-et-C.).
Noyers (Y.).
Nearest Sunday to September 21 :
Buchy (Seine-Inf.). *Fête patronale.*
Sundays before and after September 21 :
Chalons-sur-Saône (S.-et-L.). *Fêtes.*

September 22. Saint Maurice.
Damvillers (Meuse). *Fête patronale.*
Épinal (Vos.). *Fête patronale* (if the 22nd falls on a Sunday ; if not, the Sunday following) (2 weeks).
La Ferté-Macé (Orne).
Le Cateau-Cambrésis (Nord.). *Fête communale* (4 days).
Le Vigan (Gard).
Limoux (Aude).
Monpazier (Dord.).

September 23. Ste. Thècle, Ste. Céleste (Célestine).
Meulan (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
Saint-Pierre-de-Cormeilles (Eure).

Tinchebray (Orne).
Valence (Tarn).

September 24. St. Izarn, St. Andoche.

Cambrai (Nord).
Carhaix (Fin.).
Jouy-le-Châtel (S.-et-M.). (2 days.)
La Rochefoucauld (Char.).

September 25. Saint Firmin.

La Fère (Aisne). *Fête patronale, and fair* (8 days).
Saulieu (C.-d'Or).
Sunday following September 25:
Mézidon (Calv.). *Fête patronale.*

September 26. Sainte Justine.

La Cheylade (Cant.). *Fête patronale de la Descente à la Font-Sainte.*
Pont-l'Abbé (Fin.). *Fête locale.*
Pont-Aven (Fin.). *Fête des Ajoncs.*

September 28. Saint Exupère.

Saint-Michel en Le Sourn (near Pontivy) (Morb.).
Villefranche-du-Périgord (Dord.).

September 29. Saint Michael.

Sunday preceding September 29:
Château-Ponsac (H.-V.). *Fête patronale.*

September 29.

Altkirch (H.-Rhin).
Arrien (Vallée de Bethmale) (Ar.).
Blainville-Crevon (Seine-Inf.).
Caen (Calv.).
Chambéry (Sav.). *Pilgrimage to Mont Saint-Michel.*
Charenton-sur-Cher (Cher).
Colembert, nr. Boulogne (Pas-de-C.).
Confolens (Char.).

Étampes (S.-et-O.). *Fête* (2 weeks).
Lannion (C.-du-N.). (2 days.)
Le Bugue (Dord.).
Loudun (Vienne).
Louviers (Eure).
Mâcon (S.-et-L.).
Mont-Saint-Michel (Brittany).
Péronne (Som.). *Fête patronale.*
Quimperlé (Fin.).
Rue (Som.). (2 days.)
Salon-de-Provence (B.-du-R.). *Fête patronale and Pilgrimage.*
Sospel (A.-M.).
Thouars (D.-Sèv.). *Foire-Assemblée.*
Vire (Calv.).

September 30. Saint Jerome.

Barcelonnette (B.-Alpes).
Coutances (Man.).
Luz (H.-Pyr.).
Meulan (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
Pont-l'Évêque (Calv.).
Saint-Brieuc (C.-du-N.).
Tarascon-sur-Ariège (Ar.).
Tulle (Corr.).

September.

First week of September:
Thonons-les-Bains (H.-Sav.). *Fête de Crête.*
First two weeks of September:
Elbeuf (S.-Inf.). *Fête patronale.*
First Sunday in the month:
Albi (Tarn). *Fête de Saint-Leu.*
Arbois. *Traditional fête of the Biou.*
Arques (Pas-de-C.). *Fête patronale.*
Auxonne (C.-d'Or). *Fête patronale.*
Bénodet (Finistère). *Pardon.*

Briançon (H.-Alpes). *Pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-des-Neiges.*
Camaret (Fin.). *Pardon (Notre-Dame-de-Roc-Amadour).*
Châteaulin (Fin.). *Pardon of Notre-Dame.*
Claye-Souilly (S.-et-M.).
Hesdin (Pas-de-C.). *Fête patronale* (3 days).
La Courneuve (Seine). *Fête patronale.*
Le Blanc (Indre). *Fête des Bons Saints.*
Noves (B.-du-R.).
Plougastel (Fin.). *Pardon of Sainte-Claude.*
Podensac (Gir.). *Fête locale.*
Roubaix (Nord). *Kermesse.*
Rouen (Seine-Inf.). *Fête de Saint-Fiacre.*
Saint-Hilaire-du-Harcouet (Man.). *Fête patronale.*
Saint-Viatre (L.-et-C.). *Fête communale.*
Seine-Port (S.-et-M.). *Fête patronale* (2 days).
Uzès (Gard). *Fête patronale.*
Valence (Tarn). *Fête patronale.*
Vannes (Morb.). *Pardon.*
Veaugues (Cher). *Fête communale.*
Villeneuve-Saint-Georges (S.-et-O.).
Vivonne (Vienne). *Louée et Assemblée.*

First two Sundays in the month:
La Mothe-Saint-Heraye (D.-Sèv.). *Fête des Rosières.*
Saint-Leu-la-Forêt (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
Saint-Maur-les-Fossés (Seine). *Fêtes.*

First three Sundays in the month:
Bourg-la-Reine (Seine). *Fêtes.*
Charenton-le-Pont (Seine). *Fêtes.*

First Monday in the month:
Lille (Nord). *Fête de la Braderie.*

Second fortnight of the month:
Angoulême. *Foire d'attractions.*
Les Lilas (Seine). *Fête d'Automne.*
Maurs-du-Cantal (Cant.). *Regional pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-de-Quèzac.*

Second Sunday in the month:

Anduze (Gard). *Fête locale.*
Aulnay-de-Saintonge (Char.-Inf.).
Aumale (Seine-Inf.). *Fête patronale* (2 days).
Bourdeaux (Drôme). *Fête patronale.*
Bretenoux (Lot). *Grande fête.*
Charenton-sur-Cher (Cher). *Fête patronale.*
Châtillon-sur-Marne (Mar.). *Fête patronale.*
Combrit (Fin.).
Crépy-en-Valois (Oise). *Fête patronale.*
Deauville (Cal.). *Fête patronale.*
Embrun (H.-Alpes). *Fête patronale.*
La Charité-sur-Loire (Nièvre). *Fête patronale.*
La Ferté-Gaucher (S.-et-M.). *Fête patronale* (2 days).
Landivisiau (Finistère). *Pardon de Saint-Mathieu.*
Locmaria en Séglien (Morb.).
Margut (Arden.).
Mas-d'Azil (Ar.). *Fête, with illuminations of the Grotto.*
Montreuil-sous-Bois (Seine).
Orly (Seine).
Plougastel-Daoulas (Finistère). *Pardon de Saint-Trémeur.*
Pont-Aven (Fin.).
Puget-Théniers (A.-M.). *Fête patronale.*
Remiremont (Vos.). *Fête patronale* (8 days).
Saint-Pol (Pas-de-C.). *Fête patronale* (3 days).
Saint-Pol-de-Léon (Fin.).
Saint-Thegonnec (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Souillac (Lot). *Fête votive.*
Spézet (Fin.). *Pardon of Saint-Tudoc.*
Tonnay-Charente (Char.-Inf.). *Fête patronale.*
Triel (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*
Between Biarritz and St. Jean-de-Luz (B.-P.). Basque bathing festival.

Sunday before the second Tuesday in the month:

Septeuil (S.-et-O.). *Fête patronale.*

Second or Third Sunday in the month:
Arnay-le-Duc (C.-d'Or).
Second and Third Sundays in the month:
Carnac (Morb.).
Moret (S.-et-M.). *Fête patronale.*
Third Sunday in the month:
Chambéry (Sav.).
Charmes (Vos.). *Fête patronale.*
Dourdan (S.-et-O.). *Fête de Saint-Félicien.*
La Ferté-Loupière (Y.). *Fête patronale* (*Saint-Germain*).
Meung (Loiret).
Montbazon (I.-et-L.). *Assemblée.*
Montmédy (Meu.). *Fête patronale.*
Plombières-les-Bains (Vos.). *Fête patronale.*
Pont-Aven (Fin.).
Quimperlé (Fin.).
Saint-Suzanne (May.). *Fête patronale.*
Trégunc (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Valençay (Indre). *Fête patronale.*
Sunday following the third Thursday in the month:
Conches (Eure). *Fête patronale.*
Lorris (Loiret). *Fête patronale.*
Fourth Sunday in the month:
Pont-l'Abbé (Fin.). *Pardon.*
Saint-Maurice (Seine). *Fête patronale* (Crowning of the Rose Queen).
Fourth or Fifth Sunday in the month:
Nantua (Ain).
Last Sunday in the month (and three days following):
Gourin (Morb.). *Pardon de Saint-Hervé* (3 days).
Last Sunday in the month:
La Vallée-de-Cheylade. *Fête pastorale.*
Locronan (Fin.). *Pardon* (*Little Tromenie*).
Ploumodiern (Fin.). *Pardon* (*Saint-Magloire*).
Saint-Florentin (Y.). *Fête patronale* (*Saint-Florentin*).

Saint-Lô (Man.). *Fête patronale.*
Saint-Remy-en-Provence (B.-du-R.). *Fête patronale* (4 days).

Last Sunday in September, or first in October:
Aigues-Mortes (Gard). *Fête votive* (8 days).

Last Wednesday in the month:
Montereau-sur-Yonne (S.-et-M.). *Fair.*

Last Saturday in the month:
Digne (B.-Alpes). *Foire de la Lavande.*

During the month:
Agen (Hér.). *Fêtes du Gravier et du Pin.*
Autun (S.-et-L.). *Fair or fête of Saint-Ladre.*
Bergerac (Dord.).
Berre (B.-du-R.).
Mayenne (May.). *Fête de la Croix-Couverte.*
Mercœur (Corr.). *Fêtes locales.*
Roquemaure (Gard). *Pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-de-Rochefort.*

October 1. Saint Rémy.

Reims (Mar.).
St. Rémy-en-Provence.

Sunday following October 2:
Friville-Escarbotin (Som.). *Fête patronale.*

October 7.

Morlaas (B.-Pyr.). *Fête patronale.*

October 9. Saint Denis.

Paris (Saint-Pierre-de-Montmartre) (9 to 16).
Saint-Denis (Seine). *Fête patronale.*
Saint-Savin (H.-Pyr.).

October 10.

Coulommiers (S.-et-M.). *Fête foraine* (if the 10th falls on a Sunday; if not, the Sunday preceding).

October 11.

Torla (Spain) (Pyrenees). *Fête de Nuestra Señora del Pilar* (3 days).

October 15. Sainte Thérèse.

October 15, or Sunday following :

Tarbes (H.-Pyr.). *Fête* (3 days).

October 17.

Paray-le-Monial (S.-et-L.). (Date of death of Sainte-Marguerite-Marie.)

October 18. Saint Luke.

Saint-Brieuc (C.-du-N.).

Saint-Gaultier (Indre). *Pilgrimage.*

October 19.

Rouen (Seine-Inf.). *Great Cattle Fair.*

Sunday following October 19 :

Oloron-Sainte-Marie (B.-Pyr.). *Fête patronale* (*Saint-Grat*).

October 21 or 22.

Nîmes (Gard). (2 days.)

October 23.

Biot (A.-M.). *Fête de Saint-Patient.*

Montdidier (Som.). *Fête du martyre des patrons* (Saint Lugle and Saint Luglien, two brothers from Ireland, king and bishop respectively).

Rouen (Seine-Inf.). *Fête foraine* (20 days).

Saint-Romain-de-Colbosc (Seine-Inf.). *Fête patronale.*

October.

First two weeks of October :

Lyon (Rhône).

Every Sunday during October :

Chalon-sur-Saône (S.-et-L.). *Fêtes.*

First and Third Sundays in the month :

La Ferté-Saint-Aubin (Loiret). *Fête patronale et louée.*

First and Fourth Sundays in the month :
Tourcoing (Nord). *Fêtes.*
First Sunday in the month (or last Sunday in September) :
Aigues-Mortes (Gard). *Fête patronale* (8 days).
Argenteuil (S.-et-O.). *Fête des vendanges.*
Douarnenez (Fin.). *Fête patronale.*
Le Faouet (Morb.). *Fête patronale* (3 days).
Lourdes (H.-Pyr.). *Fête of the Rosary.*
Oyonnax (Ain.). *Fête patronale* (15 days).
Valence-en-Brie (S.-et-M.). *Fête patronale.*
Second Sunday in the month :
Meillant (Cher). *Fête communale* (*Saint-Blaise*).
Rambervillers (Vos.). *Fête patronale.*
Third Sunday in the month :
Irvillac (Fin.).
La Ferté-Gaucher (S.-et-M.). *Fête patronale.*
Nogent-sur-Vernisson (Loiret). *Fête patronale.*
Ploermel (Morb.). *Fête Saint-Denis* (2 days).
Last Sunday in the month :
Lorris (Loiret). *Louée.*
Sully-sur-Loire (Loiret). *Louée.*
Valençay (Indre). *Fête patronale.*
During the month :
Bergerac (Dord.). *Fête patronale.*
Bordeaux (Gir.). *Fair* (22 days).
Gentilly (Seine). *Fête du 'Canard'.*

November 1. All Saints.

Sunday preceding November 1 :
Henrichemont (Cher). *Fête communale.*
Lignières (Cher). *Fête patronale* ; *Assemblée-louée.*

November 1.

Issoudun (Indre). *Louée* (for 8 days, beginning the Sunday before and ending the Sunday after November 1).
Oucques (L.-et-C.). *Louée de domestiques.*

FLEURINES

Sunday following November 1 :
Thin-le-Moutier (Arden.). *Fête patronale.*

November 2.

Creil (Oise). *Great Fair.*

November 9.

Clermont-Ferrand (P.-de-D.). *Fête* (1 month).

November 10.

Chevreusè (S.-et-O.). *Fair.*
Cognac (Char.). *Fair* (3 days).
Le Blanc (Indre). *Fair of Saint Martin* (2 days).

November 11. Saint Martin.

Beaune (C.-d'Or). *Vente des Vins de Beaune.*
Boulogne-sur-Mer (Pas-de-C.). *Fair* (15 days).
Le Puy-en-Velay (H.-L.).
Meung (Loiret).
Muret (H.-G.).
Naucelle (Aveyron).
Quingey (Doubs). *Fête patronale.*
Tourcoing (Nord). *Fête nationale.*
Tours (I.-et-L.). *Pilgrimage to the tomb of Saint Martin.*
Vaison-la-Romaine (Vaucl.).
Voiron (Isère). *Fair of Saint Martin.*
Saturday following November 11 :
Bergerac (Dord.). *Fair.*

November 14.

Aurillac (Cant.). *Fête patronale.*

November 16.

Murviel-les-Béziers (Hér.).

November 17.

Orléans (Loiret). *Fair of Saint Aignan* (17 to 25).
Veaugues (Cher). *Fête patronale* (*Saint Agnan*).

November 22. Sainte Cécile.

Albi (Tarn).

November 23. Saint Clément.

Fontainebleau (S.-et-M.). *Fair of Sainte Catherine.*

November 26.

Sixt (and elsewhere in Savoie). *Fête of B. Ponce de Faucigny.*

November 29. Saint Saturnin.

November 29, or Sunday following:

Argelès-Gazost (H.-Pyr.). *Mass for protection against fall of the Rock Balandrun.*

Nearest Sunday to November 30:

Champigny-sur-Marne (Seine). *Anniversary of the battles of* 1870.

November 30. Saint Andrew.

Luz (H.-Pyr.). *Fête locale.*

Morlaas (B.-Pyr.).

November.

At beginning of the month:

Dijon (C.-d'Or). *Foire gastronomique.*

First two weeks of November:

Meursault (C.-d'Or). *Banquet de la Paulée.*

First Sunday in the month:

Châteaurenard (Loiret). *Fête patronale.*

Colombes (Seine).

Second Sunday in the month:

La Garenne-Colombes (Seine). *Fête d'Automne.*

Saint-Dié (Vos.).

Sunday preceding the third Monday in November:

Saint-Brice-en-Cogles (I.-et-V.). *Fête patronale.*

During the month:

Périgueux (Dord.).

December 1. Saint Éloi.

Noyon (Oise).

December 5. Saint Sabat.

Sélestat (B.-Rhin). *Fête (foire au pain d'épice).*

December 6. Saint Nicolas.

Évreux (Eure). *Foire de Saint Nicolas.*
Puget-Théniers (A.-M.). *Fête de la Saint-Nicolas.*

December 7. Saint Ambroise.

Les Sables-d'Olonne (Ven.). *Fair 'des Voleurs'.*

December 8. Feast of the Immaculate Conception.

Estagel (Pyr.-O.). *Hermitage of Notre-Dame-de-Pène.*
Lourdes (H.-Pyr.).

December 19.

Bourg-en-Bresse (Ain). *Congrès des ménétriers bressans.*

December 24. Christmas Eve. Midnight Mass: note especially:

Allauch (B.-du-R.). *Messe de Minuit.*
Les Baux (B.-du-R.). *Messe de Minuit Provençale.*

December 25. Noël.

December 29. Saint Trophime.

Arles (B.-du-R.).

December.

From Sunday before Christmas to Second Sunday of January:
Bayonne (B.-Pyr.).

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS

Ain

Ars. Pilgrimage to tomb of Curé d'Ars.
Belley. Fête patronale.
Bourg-en-Bresse. Fêtes Regionalistes, 'Les Ébaudes', Congrès de ménétriers bressans. Fêtes patronales et de la Vierge Noire.
Gex. Fête de l'Oiseau.
Nantua. Fêtes.
Oyonnax. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
Seyssel. Fêtes des Filles et des Garçons.

Aisne

Étréaupont.
Guise. Fête patronale.
Hirson. Fête patronale.
La Fère. Fête patronale.
St. Quentin.
Soissons.

Allier

Moulins-sur-Allier. Various fêtes.
Vichy. Fête.

Alpes (Basses-)

Annot. Fêtes locales.
Barcelonnette. Fête patronale.
Castellane. Fête patronale; pilgrimage.
Digne. Foire de la Lavande.
Manosque. Fête locale.

Alpes (Hautes-)

BRIANÇON. Various fêtes; pilgrimages.
EMBRUN. Fête patronale and other fêtes; pilgrimage.
GAP. Fête.
LA VALLÉE DU QUEYRAS. Fêtes votives; pèlerinage du Closis; concours de costumes locaux.
PONT-DE-CERVIÈRES (near Briançon). Ancient Sword Dance ('Bacchu-Bert').

Alpes-Maritimes

ANTIBES. Fête de Notre Dame de Bon Port.
BEAULIEU-SUR-MER. Children's Carnival and Fêtes des Fleurs.
BIOT. Fête de St. Pierre; Fête de St. Julien; Fête de St. Patient.
CAGNES-SUR-MER. Concours de costumes provençaux.
CANNES. Various fêtes, Carnival, etc.
CLANS. Fête patronale de la Nativité; Pilgrimage of Ste. Anne du Mounar.
DRAP. Fête patronale; grande Fête Champetre.
ISLAND OF SAINT-HONORAT.
L'ESCARENE. Fête locale de St. Pierre-ès-Liens.
MANDELIEU. Fêtes locales.
MENTON. Various fêtes.
MONACO. Various fêtes. Fête of Ste. Dévote.
NICE. Various fêtes.
PEILLE. Fête patronale; fête traditionelle de la Pomme Fleurie (a 'Judgment of Paris').
PUGET-THÉNIERS. Fête patronale.
ROQUEBRUNE-CAP-MARTIN. Ancient Procession de la Passion.
SAINT-ÉTIENNE-DE-TINÈE. Fête votive.
SOSPEL. Fête patronale; pilgrimage; grandes fêtes provençales.
VENCE. Fête patronale; grandes fêtes provençales.
VILLEFRANCHE-SUR-MER. Various fêtes.

Ardèche

JOYEUSE. Fête locale.
ST. AGRÈVE. Fête locale.
TOURNON-SUR-RHÔNE. Fête locale.
VALS-LES-BAINS. Fête ; pilgrimage.
VIVIERS. Fête locale.

Ardennes

ATTIGNY. Fête ; pilgrimage.
BEAUMONT-EN-ARGONNE. Fêtes patronales.
GROTTES DE NICHET (Fromelcunes). Grande fête de tourisme.
MARGUT. Fête ; pilgrimages.
RETHEL. Fêtes de Sainte-Anne.
SEDAN. Fête patronale.
THIN-LE-MOUTIER. Fêtes patronales.

Ariège

ARRIEN (Vallée de Bethmale).
AX-LES-THERMES. Fête du costume ariègeois.
AYET (Vallée de Bethmale).
BELESTA. Fêtes de la Pentecôte.
EYCHEIL (near St. Girons). Famous Pilgrimage to the Fontaine du Genou.
FOIX. Fête de Foix ; foire de Jambons.
MAS-D'AZIL. Fête with illuminations of the grotto.
PAMIERS. Fête locale.
SAINT-GIRONS. Fête patronale and other fêtes ; pilgrimages.
SAURAT. Fête locale (local songs, dances and costumes).
TARASCON-SUR-ARIÈGE. Fêtes patronales and other fêtes.

Aube

BAR-SUR-SEINE. Fête locale.
GYÉ-SUR-SEINE. Fête patronale ; pilgrimage.
LES LOGES. Fête de Loges (for a week).
LES RICEYS.

NEUVILLE-SUR-SEINE. Fête patronale.
TROYES.
VENDEUVRE-SUR-BARSE. Fête patronale.

Aude

ALET-LES-BAINS. Fête locale.
CARCASSONNE. Fêtes and theatrical representations in ancient theatre.
CASTELNAUDARY.
LÉZIGNAN.
LIMOUX. Fêtes; louées; pilgrimage.
NARBONNE. Yearly fêtes (and local 'des quartiers').
RENNES-LES-BAINS. Fête locale.

Aveyron

CAPDENAC. Fête locale.
ENTRAYGUES. Fête de Saint-Georges.
NAUCELLE. Fêtes; louée; pilgrimage.
RODEZ. Fêtes locales.
VILLENEUVE. Fête patronale.

Bouches-du-Rhône

AIX.
ALLAUCH. 'Roumavagi annuel' (May or June), with local costumes; *fête locale* of St. John (midsummer); pilgrimage of Notre Dame du Château; Midnight Mass (Christmas).
ARLES. Fêtes Provençales; theatrical representations; other fêtes; pilgrimage to Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer.
AUBAGNE. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
BARBENTANE.
BERRE. Fête patronale and other fêtes; pilgrimage.
CHÂTEAURENARD-PROVENCE. Fêtes patronales.
EYGUIÈRES. Fêtes locales.
EYRAGUES.
ISTRES. Fête locale.
LA CIOTAT. Fête patronale; pilgrimage.

Les Baux. Midnight Mass (Christmas).
Marseille.
Martigues.
Noves.
Rognonas.
Saint-Rémy-en-Provence. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
Salon-de-Provence. Fêtes patronales and other fêtes; pilgrimages.
Tarascon. Fête patronale; fête communale; pilgrimage.

Calvados

Argences. Fête patronale.
Arromanches-les-Bains. Fête patronale; pilgrimage.
Bayeux. Louée; fête locale.
Beaumont. Fête patronale.
Bretteville-sur-Laize. Fête patronale.
Cabourg. Fêtes, battles of flowers, etc.
Caen. Various fêtes.
Cesny-Bout-Halbout. Fête patronale.
Courseulles-sur-Mer. Fête patronale.
Crevecœur-en-Auge. Fête patronale.
Deauville. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
Dives-sur-Mer. Fête patronale.
Dozulé. Fête nationale.
Falaise.
Guibray (part of Falaise). Great Norman horse-fair.
Langrune-sur-Mer. Fête communale.
Lisieux. Pilgrimage of Sainte-Thérèse de l'Enfant Jesus.
Mézidon. Fête patronale.
Ouistreham. Fête patronale and other fêtes; pilgrimages; Fête of Riva-Bella.
Pont-l'Évêque. Fête patronale.
Saint-Germain-du-Crioult. Fête patronale.
Saint-Omer. Fête patronale and other fêtes; pilgrimage.
Saint-Pierre-sur-Dives. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
Tilly-sur-Seulles. Fête patronale; louée.

Ussy. Fête patronale.
Villers-Bocage. Fête patronale ; louée.
Villers-sur-Mer. Kermesse Normande.
Villerville. Fête patronale.
Vire.

Cantal

Aurillac. Fête patronale ; louée.
Laroquebrou. Fête locale.
La Vallée de Cheylade. Fêtes pastorales de la Font-Sainte.
Massiac. Fête patronale.
Maurs-du-Cantal. Fête patronale ; pilgrimage to Notre Dame de Quèzac ; fête votive de la Saint Césaire.
Riom-ès-Montagnes. Fête patronale.
Saint-Flour. Fêtes locales.

Charente

Angoulême. Foire d'attractions.
Châteauneuf-sur-Charente. Fêtes locales.
Cognac.
Confolens. Fête of Saint-Barthélemy.
Jarnac.
La Rochefoucauld. Fête patronale.
Ruffec.

Charente-Inférieure

Aulnay-de-Saintonge. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
Jonzac. Fête patronale and other fêtes ; pilgrimage.
Pons. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
Rochefort-sur-Mer. Fête patronale and other fêtes ; pilgrimage to l'Île Madame.
Saintes. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
Saint-Jean-d'Angely. Fête locale.
Saint-Martin-de-Ré. Fêtes locales.
Saint-Trojan-les-Bains (Ile d'Oléron). Fêtes locales.
Saujon. Fête patronale ; Frairie de Ribéron.
Tonnay-Charente. Fêtes patronales.

BEAUNE

Cher

BAUGY. Fête patronale.
BOURGES.
CHARENTON-SUR-CHER. Fêtes patronales ; louée.
HENRICHEMONT. Fête patronale ; fêtes communales.
LIGNIÈRES. Fêtes patronales ; assemblée-louée.
MEHUN-SUR-YÈVRE. Fête patronale (Crowning of the Rose Queen).
MEILLANT. Fêtes patronales et communales.
SAINTE-SOLANGE. Fête patronale ; assemblées.
SANCERRE. Fêtes locales (called 'assemblées').
VEAUGUES. Fêtes patronales et communales.
VILLEQUIERS. Fêtes.

Corrèze

BRIVE. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
CHAMBOULIVE. Fêtes patronales and other fêtes.
CORRÈZE. Fête patronale ; fête votive ; pilgrimage of Notre-Dame-du-Pont.
EYGURANDE. Fête ; pilgrimage.
MERCŒUR. Fête locale ; pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-de-Belpeuch.
NEUVIC-D'USSEL. Fête locale de Saint-Jean ; fête de la Bruyère ; louée.
SAINT-AUGUSTIN.
SAINT-PRIVAT.
SOURSAC. Fête ; pilgrimage of Sainte-Marie-Madeleine.
TULLE. Fête patronale and other fêtes.

Côte-d'Or

ALISE-SAINTE-REINE. Procession of relics.
ARNAY-LE-DUC. Fête patronale and other fêtes ; louée.
AUXONNE. Fête patronale and other fêtes ; pilgrimage to Notre Dame du Mont Rolland.
BEAUNE. Fête bourguignonne and other fêtes.
CHÂTILLON-SUR-SEINE. Fête patronale.
DIJON. Foire gastronomique.

La Cude (near Lantenay).
Meursault. 'Banquet de la Paulée.'
Pouilly-en-Auxois. Fête patronale; louée.
Saulieu. Fêtes locales.
Semur.

Côtes-du-Nord

Binic. Pardons.
Corlay. Fête patronale; pilgrimage.
Dinan.
Étaples. Fête locale.
Guingamp. Le Grand Pardon (Fête of Notre Dame de Secours); Fête patronale; Fête de Saint-Loup; Pilgrimage.
Lamballe. Pilgrimage of Saint-Amateur.
Lannion. Fête patronale; pilgrimages; procession nocturne de Sainte-Anne.
Loudéac. Fête patronale; pilgrimage (Notre Dame de Lorette).
Moncontour. Fêtes; pilgrimages; pardons.
Paimpol. Pardon de Saint-Yves.
Perros-Guirec. Procession de la Clarté.
Pontrieux. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
Saint-Brieuc. Fêtes locales.
Sainte-Carré (Chapelle de).
Saint-Servais. Pardon.
Trebeurden. Pardon.
Trèguier. Pilgrimage of Saint-Yves.

Dordogne [1]

Beaumont-du-Périgord. Fêtes; pilgrimages (Notre-Dame-de-Belpech).
Bergerac. Fêtes patronales and other fêtes; pilgrimages; open-air theatre representations.
Domme. Fêtes locales; frairies; danses du pays.
Eymet. Fête locale.

[1] For Deux-Sèvres, see under S.

Issigeac. Fêtes locales.
Jumilhac-le-Grand. Fêtes locales.
Le Bugue. Fête locale.
Mareuil-sur-Belle. Fête patronale; pilgrimage.
Monpazier.
Nontron. Fêtes patronales; pilgrimage (Notre-Dame-des-Ronces).
Périgueux. Fête (La Félibrée du Bournat).
Sarlat. Fêtes; pilgrimage (Notre-Dame-de-Temniac).
Villefranche-du-Périgord. Fête locale.

Doubs

Pontarlier. Fête foraine de Saint-Pierre.
Quingey. Fête patronale.

Drôme

Bourdeaux. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
Buis-les-Baronnies. Fête locale.
Châtillon-en-Diois. Fête patronale.
Die. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
Marsanne. Fête; pilgrimage (Notre-Dame-de-Fresneau).
Montélimar. Fête locale.
Nyons. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
Rémuzat. Fête locale.
Saint-Paul-Trois-Châteaux. Fête patronale.
Valence-sur-Rhône. Fête locale.

Eure

Beaumesnil. Fête des Moissonneurs; pilgrimage.
Bourg-Achard. Fêtes patronales.
Bourgtheroulde. Fête patronale.
Conches. Fêtes patronales.
Evreux. Fête patronale and other fêtes; Pilgrimage of Saint-Sébastien; Fair of Saint-Nicholas.
Le Neubourg.
Les Andelys. Fêtes locales.
Louviers. Fête patronale.

LYONS-LA-FÔRET. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
MONTFORT-SUR-RISLE. Fête patronale.
PONT-DE-L'ARCHE. Fête patronale.
QUILLEBEUF-SUR-SEINE. Fêtes.
SAINT-AUBIN-SUR-QUILLEBEUF. Fête.
SAINT-PIERRE-DE-CORMEILLES. Fête patronale.
VERNON. Various fêtes.

Eure-et-Loire

BONNEVAL. Fêtes patronales.
CHARTRES. Fêtes locales.
MAINTENON. Fête patronale.

Finistère

AUDIERNE. Pardon.
BANNALEC. Pardons; fête patronale.
BÉNODET. Pardons.
BRASPARTS. Pardons.
BREST. Pardon.
CAMARET. Bénédictions de la Mer; Pardon of Notre-Dame-de-Roc-Amadour.
CARENTEC. Pardon.
CARHAIX. Fête de la Tour d'Auvergne.
CHÂTEAULIN. Pardons.
CHÂTEAUNEUF-DU-FAON.
CLEDEN-POHER. Pardon.
COMBRIT. Pardon of Sainte-Marine.
CONCARNEAU. Fêtes des Filets Bleus; pardons.
CROZON. Pardons.
DIRINON-SAINTE-NONNE.
DOUARNENEZ. Fête patronale; patronage (Sainte-Anne-la-Palud); pardon.
FOUESNANT (Sainte-Anne). Pardon of Sainte-Anne (8 days).
GUERLESQUIN. Pardons.
HUELGOAT. Fêtes locales; pardons.
IRVILLAC.

Juch. Picturesque Pardon.
La Martyre. Pardon.
Landerneau. Fêtes (de la Martyre); pardons.
Landivisiau. Pardons.
Lanmeur-Honitrou. Pardon.
Le Folgoet. Procession; pardons.
Locquénolé. Pardon.
Locquirec. Pardon.
Locronan. Pardon de la Grande Troménie (in 1929 and each six years after); pardons.
Loctudy. Pardons and processions in costume.
Morlaix. Pardon (Le Relecq).
Penmarch. Pardon des Goélands; Pardon de Sainte Nona.
Pleyben.
Ploaré. Pardons.
Plouescat. Pardon of Notre-Dame-de-Kerzéan.
Plougasnou. Pardon.
Plougastel-Daoulas (Chapel of St. Langui). Pardons.
Plouguerneau. Pardons.
Ploujean. Traonfeunteuniou; pardons.
Ploumodiern. Pardons.
Pont-Aven. Pardon des ajoncs d'or.
Pont-l'Abbé. Fêtes locales; pardons.
Querien. Pardon (La Clarté).
Quimper. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
Quimperlé. Fête patronale; pardon des oiseaux.
Roscoff. Pardon of Saint-Barbe.
Rumengol. Pardons.
Sainte-Anne-de-la-Palud. Pardon.
Saint-Éloi.
Saint-Jean-du-Doigt. Pardon.
Saint-Laurent-du-Pouldour.
Saint-Pol-de-Léon.
Saint-Thegonnec. Pardon.
Scaer. Pardon.
Sizun (Saint-Éloi).

Spezet. Pardons.
Tréboul. Pardon of Saint-Jean.
Trégunc. Pardons.

Gard

Aigues-Mortes. Fête patronale.
Alais.
Alès.
Anduze. Fête locale.
Barjac. Fête locale.
Beaucaire. Fête locale.
Bessèges. Fête locale.
Genolhac. Fête patronale.
Le Vigan.
Lussan. Fête locale.
Nîmes. Theatrical shows, bull-fights, etc.; pilgrimages to Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer.
Roquemaure. Fête patronale; pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-de-Rochefort.
Saint-Ambroix. Fête locale.
Saint-Ciers-sur-Gironde. Fêtes locales.
Saint-Gilles-du-Gard. Fêtes locales.
Sauve. Fête locale.
Uzès. Fête patronale and other fêtes.

Haute-Garonne

Encausse-les-Thermes. Fêtes locales (et des fleurs).
Montrejean. Fair and Exhibition.
Muret. Fête de Saint-Jacques and other fêtes.
Pibrac (near Toulouse). Pilgrimage.
Saint-Bertrand-de-Comminges.
Toulouse. Fête of Jeux Floraux.

Gers

Auch. Fête patronale.
Condom. 'Dragging' the lakes (local festivals coincide); fête patronale.
Mirande. Fête patronale.

Gironde

Auros. Fête locale.
Bazas. Fête locale.
Blaye. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
Bordeaux.
Bourg-sur-Gironde. Fête locale.
Cadillac-sur-Garonne. Fête patronale.
Captieux. Fêtes locales.
Castelnau-de-Médoc. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
Castillon-sur-Dordogne. Fête locale, racing, etc.
Créon. Fête locale.
Guitres. Fête locale.
Le Brède. Fête locale (Crowning of the Rosary).
Langon. Fête communale.
La Réole. Fête patronale.
Libourne.
Pessac. Fête de la Rosière.
Podensac. Fêtes locales.
Saint-André-de-Cubzac. Fête locale.
Sainte-Foy-la-Grande.
Sainte-Hélène.
Saint-Laurent-de-Médoc. Fêtes locales.
Saint-Macaire. Fête patronale ; pilgrimage to Verdelais.
Saint-Savin-de-Blaye. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
Saint-Symphorien. Fête locale.
Sauveterre-de-Guyenne. Fête locale.
Targon. Fête locale.
Villandraut. Local and regional fêtes.

Hérault

Agde. Fêtes locales.
Bédarieux. Fêtes patronales.
Capestang. Fête locale.
Cette. Fête patronale ; pilgrimage (Notre-Dame-de-la-Salette).
La Salvetat-sur-Agoût. Fête locale.
Lunel. Fête patronale.

Montagnac. Fête locale.
Murviel-les-Béziers. Fêtes locales.
Olargues. Fête locale.
Pézenas. Fête locale.
Saint-Pons.

Ille-et-Vilaine

Bécherel. Fête locale; pilgrimage (Notre-Dame-de-Bécherel).
Cancale. La Caravane (ou Pêche) des Huitres (in Bay of Mont-St.-Michel).
Montfort-sur-Meu. Fête patronale.
Rennes. Fête des Fleurs.
Saint-Brice-en-Cogles. Fête patronale.
Saint-Just. Pilgrimage (Saint-Mathurin).
Saint-Servan.

Indre

Châteauroux. Fête local; pilgrimage.
Gargilesse. Fête patronale.
Issoudun. Louées; pilgrimage (Basilique de Notre-Dame-du-Sacré-Cœur).
Le Blanc. Fête des Bons Saints; Foire de Saint-Martin; fête patronale.
Saint-Benoist-du-Sault. Fêtes locales.
Saint-Gaultier. Fête du Berry; pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-de-la-Mer-Rouge; other local pilgrimages.
Valençay. Fêtes patronales.

Indre-et-Loire

Amboise. Fête patronale.
Châteaurenault. Fête patronale; Fête du Parc de la Source; assemblées.
Loches. Assemblée.
Montbazon. Fête patronale; assemblée.
Preuilly-sur-Claise. Fêtes patronales.
Richelieu. Fête patronale; louée.

TOURS. Week of Industrial Exhibition; fêtes; pilgrimage to the tomb of Saint-Martin.

Isère

GRENOBLE.
LA MURE. Fête locale.
LA TOUR-DU-PIN. Fête patronale.
VIENNE.
VILLARD-DE-LANS. Fêtes.
VOIRON. Fair of Saint-Martin; other fêtes.

Jura

ARBOIS. Traditional fête of the Biou.
DÉLÉMONT. Fête patronale.
DÔLE. Fêtes locales.
MOREZ-DU-JURA. Fête de la Montagne.
SAINT-CLAUDE-SUR-BIENNE. Traditional 'Fête des Soufflac'; fête patronale.
SALINS-LES-BAINS. Fête locale.

Landes

DAX. Fête patronale; Basque fêtes.
LÉON. Fêtes locales.
MONT-DE-MARSAN. Fête patronale; pilgrimages.
MUGRON. Fêtes locales.
VILLENEUVE-DE-MARSAN. Fête patronale.

Loire

BALBIGNY. Fête patronale.
NÉRONDE. Fête patronale.
ROANNE. Fêtes locales.
SAINT-ÉTIENNE.

Loire (Haute-)

LA CHAISE-DIEU. Fête patronale; Summer Fête.
LE PUY-EN-VELAY. Pilgrimage (local costumes, etc.); fêtes.

Loire-et-Cher

BLOIS.
MONTRICHARD. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
OUCQUES. Fêtes patronales ; louées.
SAINT-AIGNAN. Assemblées.
SAINT-AMAND-DE-VENDÔME. Fête patronale ; pilgrimage to Villethiou ; louée ; assemblée.
SAINT-VIATRE. Fêtes patronales et communales ; assemblée-louée.
SALBRIS. Fêtes patronales et communales.

Loire-Inférieure

BLAIN. Fête patronale.
GUÉRANDE. Historical procession.
NANTES. Fêtes des Fleurs ; two Fairs yearly.
SAINT-NAZAIRE. Local costume fêtes (Presqu'île Guerandaise).

Loiret

BEAUGENCY. Fête patronale ; louées.
BEAULIEU-SUR-LOIRE. Fêtes patronales et communales.
CHÂTEAUNEUF-SUR-LOIRE. Fête patronale ; Fête du Port.
CHÂTEAURENARD. Fêtes patronales.
CHÂTILLON-COLIGNY. Fêtes patronales ; louée.
CHÂTILLON-SUR-LOIRE. Fêtes patronales ; louées.
CLÉRY-SAINT-ANDRÉ. Fêtes patronales.
COURTENAY. Fêtes patronales.
GIEN. Fair (the oldest fair in France) ; louées.
LA FERTÉ-SAINT-AUBIN. Fête patronale ; louées.
LORRIS. Fête patronale ; louées.
MALESHERBES. Fête patronale ; louées.
MEUNG. Fêtes locales.
MONTARGIS. Foire de la Madeleine.
NOGENT-SUR-VERNISSON. Fêtes patronales et louées.
ORLÉANS. Fête of Sainte-Jeanne-d'Arc ; Fair and Exhibition ; Foire de Saint-Aignan.
SULLY-SUR-LOIRE. Fêtes patronales ; louées.

SAUMUR: THE CARROUSEL

Lot

BRETENOUX. Grande fête.
CAHORS. Various fêtes.
FIGEAC. Fête locale; patronage (Saint-Eutrope).
GOURDON. Fête patronale; pilgrimage (Notre-Dame-des-Neiges); Foire de Prouillac.
LUZECH. Curious ancient local fête; pilgrimage.
SOUILLAC. Fête votive.

Lot-et-Garonne

AGEN. Fêtes du Gravier et du Pin.
BEAUVILLE. Various local fêtes.
MARMANDE. Fête patronale.
NÉRAC. Fête locale; pilgrimage to Ambuis.
VILLENEUVE-SUR-LOT.

Lozère

BARRE-DES-CÉVENNES. Fête locale.
FLORAC. Fête locale.
MEYRUEIS. Local 'regional' fêtes; pilgrimage (Notre-Dame-du-Rocher).

Maine-et-Loire

ANGERS. Wine Fair; great 'Fête-Dieu' Procession, *du Sacre* (over 1,000 years old); Foire du Sacre; Foire Saint-Martin.
CHALONNES. Fêtes patronales.
FONTEVRAULT.
SAUMUR. Great Horse Festival (Quinzaine Hippique); Fête des Recollets; Fête de Notre-Dame-des-Ardillers.

Manche

AVRANCHES. Industrial Exhibition.
BRÉHAL. Fête patronale; local fair and fête; Seaweed (Varech) Harvest.
CARENTAN.
COUTANCES. Fair and Exhibition.

La-Haye-du-Puits. Fête patronale, grande louée de domestiques et assemblée.
La Haye-Pesnel. Fête patronale.
Les Pieux. Fêtes patronales.
Lessay. Fête patronale and pilgrimage (Sainte-Opportune); fête locale et louée.
Quettehou. Fête champêtre; louée.
Quettreville. Fête patronale.
Saint-Hilaire-du-Harcouet. Fête patronale.
Saint-Jean-de-Daye. Fête patronale.
Saint-Lô.
Saint-Pierre-Église. Fête patronale.
Saint-Sauveur-Lendelin. Fête locale.
Saint-Sauveur-le-Vicomte. Fêtes patronales et communales; louée.
Tessy-sur-Vire. Fête patronale et Foire Saint-Pierre; louée; pilgrimage.
Valognes.
Villedieu-les-Poêles. Important fairs; fête patronale.

Marne

Châlons-sur-Marne. Pardons; pilgrimages; fêtes.
Châtillon-sur-Marne. Fête patronale.
Reims. Semaine de Champagne.
Sainte-Menehould. Fête patronale.

Marne (Haute-)

Bourbonne-les-Bains. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
Chaumont.
Fayl-Billot. Fête patronale; fête locale.
La Ferté-sur-Aube. Fête patronale.
Langres. Fête patronale (8 days).
Varennes-sur-Amance. Fête patronale.

Mayenne

Champfremont. Fête de Sainte-Anne.
Mayenne. Fête patronale; Fête de Pâques and other fêtes; pilgrimages.

Pontmain. Great Pilgrimage.
Sainte-Suzanne. Fête patronale.

Meurthe-et-Moselle

Briey. Fête patronale.
Cirey.

Meuse

Damvillers. Fête patronale.
Montmédy. Fête patronale and other fêtes; pilgrimage.
Saint-Mihiel. Fête patronale; pilgrimage.
Verdun. Fête patronale; pilgrimage.

Morbihan

Baud (Pontivy-Region). Pardon of Notre-Dame-de-la-Clarté; fête patronale.
Carnac. Fête des Menhirs; Pardon.
Gourin. Pardon de Saint-Hervé.
Guémené-sur-Scorff. Fêtes.
Guern (near Pontivy). Pardon of Notre-Dame-de-Quelven.
Île de Groix.
Josselin. Pilgrimage of Notre-Dame-du-Roncier.
Kernascléden (Pontivy-Region). Pardon of Sainte-Anne-des-Bois in forest of Pontcallek.
Langonnet (Pontivy-Region). Pardon de l'Abbaye de Langonnet.
Le Faouet. Celebrated Pardon of Sainte-Barbe; fête patronale; fête communale.
Le Sourn (Pontivy-Region). Fête of Saint-Michel en Le Sourn.
Locmaria-en-Seglien (Pontivy-Region).
Locminé. Fêtes de la Saint-Colomban.
Lorient. Pardons; fêtes locales.
Neulliac (Pontivy-Region). Pardon of Notre-Dame-de-Carmes.
Persquen (Pontivy-Region). Pardon of Notre-Dame-de-Pennety.

PLOERMEL. Fête patronale ; Fête Saint-Denis ; pardon.
PLOUAY (Pontivy-Region). Pardon des fleurs.
PLUMÉLIAU (Pontivy-Region). Pardon of Saint-Nicodème.
PONTIVY. Pardons ; fête patronale.
QUISTINIC (Pontivy-Region). Pardon of Saint-Mathurin.
SAINTE-ANNE-D'AURAY. Pilgrimage ; fêtes.
SAINT-NICODÈME, CHAPELLE DE.
VANNES. Pardons.

Moselle

CHÂTEAU-SALINS. Fête patronale.
METZ. Grande Foire de Metz ; fêtes patronales.
SAINT-AVOLD. Kermesse ; pilgrimage of Bon-Secours.
SIERK. Fête patronale.
THIONVILLE. Fête patronale and other fêtes ; pilgrimage to Echternach (Luxembourg).
VERNEY.

Nièvre

ARLEUF.
CHÂTEAU-CHINON. Great regional fête ; fêtes patronales ; louées ; pilgrimages.
DUN-LES-PLACES. Pilgrimages.
LA CHARITÉ-SUR-LOIRE. Fête patronale and other fêtes ; pilgrimage.
MONT-BEUTRAY.
NEVERS. Fêtes du Parc.
POUILLY-SUR-LOIRE. Fête patronale and other fêtes ; assemblées.

Nord

ARMENTIÈRES. Grande kermesse et petite kermesse.
BERGUES-SAINT-WINOC. Great Fair, 'des Rameaux' ; fête locale.
CAMBRAI. Fête patronale and other fêtes ; pilgrimage.
CAUDRY. Fêtes locales ; pilgrimage (Sainte-Maxellende).
DOUAI. Fête patronale et Grande Fête de Gayant (legendary) ; pilgrimages.

Gravelines. Fête communale.
Hazebrouck. Fête patronale; Fête de la Mi-Carême (with historical procession).
Le Cateau-Cambrésis. Fêtes patronales.
Le Quesnoy.
Lille. Fêtes locales; Fête de la Braderie.
Maubeuge. Fête communale and other fêtes.
Mont-Cassel.
Roubaix. Fête patronale (and Fête des Fabricants), and other fêtes; kermesse.
Tourcoing. Fêtes nationales; fête patronale; Fête de Jeanne-d'Arc; Fête des Fabricants.
Valenciennes. Fête patronale and other fêtes; pilgrimage.

Oise

Beauvais. Fête de Jeanne Hachette (historical procession).
Compiègne. Fête patronale; pilgrimage (Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours); Fête des Ecoles au Clos Pompadour.
Creil. Big fair; fête patronale.
Crépy-en-Valois. Fête patronale.
Noyon. Fête locale.
Saint-Just-en-Chaussée. Fête patronale.

Orne

Argentan.
Bagnoles-de-l'Orne. Various fêtes.
Bellême. Norman fêtes (and great horse-fairs—percherons).
Gacé. Fête patronale.
La Ferté-Macé.
La Forêt-Auvray. Fête patronale.
Le Mesle-sur-Sarthe. Fête patronale.
Mortagne-au-Perche. Pilgrimage to la Chapelle Montligeon.
Saint-Georges-des-Groseillers. Fête patronale.

SÉES.
TINCHEBRAY.
VIMOUTIERS. Fête patronale.

Pas-de-Calais

AIRE-SUR-LA-LYS. Fête locale ; pilgrimage (Notre-Dame-Panetière).
AMBLETEUSE, ANDRESSELLES (near Boulogne).
ARDRES. Fêtes communales.
ARQUES. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
BAINCTHUN (near Boulogne).
BAPAUME. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
BOULOGNE-SUR-MER. Procession of the Holy Sacrament ; fêtes.
CALAIS. Fête communale.
CARLY, COLEMBERT, CONDETTE, CONTEVILLE, DESVRES (near Boulogne).
FAUQUEMBERGUES. Fête locale.
FRÉVENT. Fêtes locales.
FRUGES. Fêtes communales.
HESDIN. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
HUPLANDRE, LA CAPELLE, LE WAAST, MANINGHEM, MARQUISE-RÈTY (near Boulogne).
MONTREUIL-SUR-MER. Fête communale.
NEUFCHATEL, OUTREAU, PERNES, PITTEFAUX, PONT-DE-BRIQUES, RINXEUT (near Boulogne).

St. Martin (Boulogne).
Saint-Omer (near Boulogne). Fête patronale; kermesses; pilgrimage.
Saint-Pol. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
Samer. Fête communale.
Tournehem. Fête locale; pilgrimage.
Wimereux (near Boulogne).

Puy-de-Dôme

Châteauneuf-les-Bains. Fêtes.
Clermont-Ferrand. Fêtes locales.
Riom. Fête de la Sainte-Amable; procession of local costumes.

Pyrénées (Basses-)

Bayonne. Fêtes locales; courses de taureaux; procession of St. Léon.
Bétharram. Pilgrimages.
Biarritz. Basque fêtes.
Cambo-les-Bains. Fêtes traditionelles (parties de pelote, etc.).
Laruns. Procession Ossaloise (with local costumes).
Mendive. Pilgrimage to the Chapelle de Saint-Sauveur.
Morlaas. Fêtes patronales.
Oloron-Sainte-Marie.
Pau. Fêtes locales.
Saint-Jean-de-Luz. Local Basque fêtes (irrintzina, etc.); Sailors' Fête.
Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port. Fête locale, with traditional folk-lore episodes.

Pyrénées (Hautes-)

Argelès-Gazost. Fêtes locales; Mass for protection against fall of the Rock Balandrun.
Cauterets. Félibrée de Bigorre; fêtes.
Garaison. Pilgrimages.
Lannemezan. Fête patronale.

LOURDES. Fête patronale ; pilgrimages.
LUZ. Fête locale.
SAINT-SAVIN.
SARRANCOLIN. Fête patronale.
TARBES. Fêtes locales.
TOURNAY. Fête patronale.

Pyrénées-Orientales

ARGELÈS-SUR-MER. Fête of Saint-Vincent.
ARLES-SUR-TECH.
COLLIOURE.
ESTAGEL. (Hermitage of Notre-Dame-de-Pène.)
FONT ROMEU. Pilgrimage.
FORMIGUÈRES. Fêtes locales.
GALAMUS (Saint Antoine de). Pilgrimages.
MONT-LOUIS. Fêtes locales (avec costumes).
PERPIGNAN. Carnival fêtes.
PRADES. Local Catalan fêtes.
PRATS-DE-MOLLO.
SAINT-MARTIN-DE-CANIGOU.
SAINT-PAUL-DE-FENOUILLET.

Rhin (Bas-)

BARR. Fêtes locales ; kermesse traditionelle ; pilgrimage to Sainte-Odile.
HAGUENAU. Pilgrimage to Marienthal.
NIEDERBRONN-LES-BAINS. Fête (patronage).
SÉLESTAT. Fête (Foire au pain d'épice).
STRASBOURG. Fête patronale (procession and pilgrimage to Sainte-Odile).
WISSEMBOURG. Fêtes (courses hippiques) ; pilgrimage.

Rhin (Haut-)

ALTKIRCH. Fêtes patronales ; pilgrimage (Saint-Morand).
BERGHEIM. Fête locale ; pilgrimage.
GUEBWILLER. Fairs ; pilgrimages.
HUNAWIHR.

VALLEY OF BÉTHMALE

MULHOUSE.
MUNSTER. Fête locale (' Kilb ').
RIBEAUVILLÉ. Fête patronale (Fête des Ménétriers—very ancient); pilgrimages to Notre-Dame-de-Dusenbach).
SAINTE-ODILE.
THANN. Fête patronale; pilgrimage.

Rhône

BEAUJEU. Fête patronale; fêtes locales, and yearly historic Fête of *La Vigne, Le Vigneron, Le Vin.*
CONDRIEU. Fête patronale.
GIVORS. Fêtes patronales.
LES MONTS-DE-TARARE. Fête des Mousselines (unique).
LYON. Great fair.
TARARE. Fêtes locales; fête patronale (held irregularly).
VILLEFRANCHE. Fêtes locales.

Saône (Haute-)

GRAY. Fête locale; pilgrimage (Notre-Dame-de-Gray).
LUXEUIL-LES-BAINS.
VESOUL. Fête patronale.

Saône-et-Loire

AUTUN. Great Fair or Fête of Saint-Ladre (Lazarus).
BEAUREPAIRE. Fête patronale.
CHAGNY. Fête locale.
CHALON-SUR-SAÔNE. Fêtes locales; Fête de Carnaval; pilgrimage to relics in Church of Saint-Marcel, near Chalon.
DOMPIERRE-LES-ORMES. Fêtes patronales; foire des domestiques.
MÂCON. Fête Celtique de Feux.
PARAY-LE-MONIAL. Celebrated pilgrimages.
TOURNUS. Fêtes locales.

Savoie

AIX-LES-BAINS. Fête patronale, and other fêtes, including Fêtes Savoyardes.

ALBERTVILLE. Fêtes du Costume Savoyard.
BISSY.
BOZEL.
CHAMBÉRY. Various fêtes; pilgrimage to Mont-Saint-Michel.
COGNIN.
LA MOTTE-SERVOLEY.
PEISEY.

Savoie (Haute-)

ANNECY. Foire Annecienne; Fête du Costume Savoyard; Fête Vénitienne du lac; pilgrimage (Grande Neuvaine de Saint-Francis-de-Sales et de Sainte-Jeanne-de-Chantal).
SAINT-CLAIR, PONT DE (near Annecy).
SAMOENS. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
SIXT (and elsewhere in Savoie). Fête of B. Ponce de Faucigny.
THONES. Various fêtes.
THONONS-LES-BAINS. Fête patronale and other fêtes; pilgrimages.

Seine

BOULOGNE-BILLANCOURT. Fête patronale; fête printanière.
BOURG-LA-REINE. Fêtes locales.
BRY-SUR-MARNE. Fête locale.
CHAMPIGNY-SUR-MARNE. Fête locale; anniversary of battles of 1870.
CHARENTON-LE-PONT. Fêtes locales.
CHOISY-LE-ROI. Fête patronale; fête printanière.
CLICHY. Fêtes locales.
COLOMBES. Fêtes locales.
ÉPINAY-SUR-SEINE. Fête de la Briche and other fêtes.
GENNEVILLIERS. Fête patronale.
GENTILLY. Fête communale and other fêtes.
ISSY-LES-MOULINEAUX. Fêtes communales et foraines.

Ivry-sur-Seine. Fêtes locales.
Joinville-le-Pont. Fêtes communales.
La Courneuve. Fête patronale.
La Garenne-Colombes. Fêtes du Printemps, d'Été, et d'Automne.
Le Plessis-Robinson. Fête locale.
Les Lilas. Fête communale; Fête d'Automne.
Malakoff. Fête locale.
Montreuil-sous-Bois. Fêtes locales.
Nanterre. Crowning of the Rosary.
Neuilly-sur-Seine. Fête locale.
Nogent-sur-Marne. Fête communales et fêtes locales.
Noisy-le-Sec. Fêtes patronales.
Orly. Fêtes locales.
Paris. Saint-Étienne-du-Mont—Feast and Fair of Sainte-Geneviève.
Saint-Jacques-du-Haut-Pas—Commemorative Mass (end of the Revolution, 1796).
Saint-Jean—'Miracle of the Host' service.
Saint-Pierre-de-Montmartre—Octave of Saint-Denis.
Foire aux Pains d'Épice.
Fête de Neuilly.
Procession in honour of Ste. Jeanne-d'Arc.
Pavillons-sous-Bois. Fête communale.
Pré-Saint-Gervais. Fête patronale et fête communale.
Saint-Denis. Fête patronale; pilgrimage.
Saint-Maurice. Fête patronale (Crowning of the Rosary).
Saint-Maur-les-Fossés. Fêtes locales.
Saint-Ouen-les-Docks. Fêtes locales.
Suresnes. Fête patronale; pilgrimage.
Vincennes. Fête du Bois de Vincennes.
Vitry-sur-Seine. Fêtes locales et communales.

Seine-Inférieure

Aumale. Fête patronale.
Bacqueville-en-Caux. Fête patronale.
Barentin. Fête patronale and other fêtes; pilgrimage.

BLAINVILLE-CREVON.
BRÉAUTÉ. Fête patronale.
BUCHY. Fête patronale; Fête Persac.
CAUDEBEC-EN-CAUX. Fête patronale; pilgrimage to Saint-Wandrille.
CAUDEBEC-LÈS-ELBEUF. Fête patronale.
CRIQUETOT-L'ESNEVAL. Fête patronale.
DIEPPE.
ELBEUF. Fête patronale.
EU. Fêtes locales.
FAUVILLE. Fête patronale.
FÉCAMP. Great pilgrimage, ' du Précieux Sang ', and Fair.
GODERVILLE. Fête patronale.
GRAINVILLE-LA-TEINTURIÈRE. Fête patronale; pilgrimage.
HARFLEUR. Fête patronale.
HAUTOT-L'AUVRAY. Fête patronale.
LES GRANDES-VENTES. Fête patronale.
LES PETITES-DALLES. Assemblée Normande; Foire de Sassetot (near Les Petites-Dalles).
LILLEBONNE. Fête patronale; pilgrimage (' Précieux Sang ').
MONTIVILLIERS. Fête Sainte-Croix and other fêtes.
OISSEL. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
OURVILLE-EN-CAUX. Fête patronale.
ROUEN. Grande Foire de Saint-Romain; fête patronale and other fêtes; pilgrimage to Bonsecours.
SAINT-LAURENT-EN-CAUX. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
SAINT-PIERRE-LE-VIEUX. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
SAINT-ROMAIN-DE-COLBOSC. Fête patronale.
SAINT-SAENS. Fête patronale.
SAINT-VALERY-EN-CAUX. Fête patronale; Fête Normande.
SAINT-WANDRILLE. Pilgrimages.
TOURVILLE-LA-RIVIÈRE.
YVETOT.

Seine-et-Marne

Bray-sur-Seine. Fêtes patronales.
Chaumes. Fête de Pâques ; fête patronale.
Claye-Souilly. Fêtes patronales et fêtes locales.
Coulommiers. Fête patronale et fêtes foraines.
Crécy-en-Brie. Fête patronale.
Fontainebleau. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
Jouy-le-Châtel. Fête patronale.
La Ferté-Gaucher. Fêtes patronales.
La Ferté-sous-Jouarre. Fête patronale.
Melun. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
Montereau-faut-Yonne. Fairs.
Moret. Fêtes patronales.
Nemours. Fête patronale and fair ; pilgrimages.
Noisiel. Fête patronale.
Provins. Fêtes locales ; louées.
Seine-Port. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
Thoury-Ferrottes. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
Valence-en-Brie. Fêtes patronales.

Seine-et-Oise

Andrésy. Fête patronale.
Argenteuil. Fête of the Seamless Coat ; Fête des Vendanges.
Beaumont. Fête patronale.
Boissy-sous-Saint-Yon. Fête patronale.
Chatou. Fête patronale.
Chevreuse. Fête locale ; St. Martin's Fair.
Clichy-sous-Bois. Fêtes communales.
Conflans-Sainte-Honorine. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
Cormeilles-en-Parisis. Fêtes patronales.
Dourdan. Fête de la Rosière ; Fête de Saint-Félicien and other fêtes patronales.
Enghien-les-Bains. Fête patronale ; Fête de la Gare.
Étampes. Fête patronale (and fair).
Franconville. Fête patronale and other fêtes.

HOUDAN. Fête patronale.
JUVISY-SUR-ORGE. Fête patronale; Fêtes des Pécheurs; other fêtes.
LA ROCHE-GUYON. Fête patronale.
LE RAINCY. Fêtes patronales; Fête du Plateau.
LE VÉSINET. Fête patronale.
L'ISLE ADAM. Fête patronale.
MAISONS-LAFITTE. Fête communale.
MANTES-SUR-SEINE. Fête patronale.
MARLY-LE-ROI. Fêtes locales.
MEULAN. Fêtes patronales and other fêtes; Crowning of the Rose Queen.
MILLY. Fête patronale, Fête du Chêne Vert.
MONTFORT-L'AMAURY. 'Pardon' of Anne de Bretagne; four days' fête (patronale) of Saint-Laurent.
NEUILLY-PLAISANCE. Fêtes locales.
POISSY. Fêtes patronales et communales.
PONTOISE. Fête locale.
RAMBOUILLET. Fête traditionelle du Muguet.
SAINT-CHÉRON. Fêtes patronales; Fête de la Rosière.
SAINT-CLOUD. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
SAINT-LEU-LA-FORÊT. Fête patronale.
SARTROUVILLE. Fêtes des Lilas et du Printemps; fête communale.
SEPTEUIL. Fêtes patronales.
TRIEL. Fêtes patronales.
VERSAILLES.
VETHEUIL. Fêtes patronales.
VILLENEUVE-SAINT-GEORGES. Fêtes locales.
VIROFLAY. Fêtes communales; pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-du-Chêne.

Deux-Sèvres

BRIOUX-SUR-BOUTONNE. Fête patronale.
LA MOTHE-SAINT-HERAYE. Fête des Rosières.
MELLE. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
NIORT. Industrial Fair.

PARTHENAY. Fêtes.
SAINT-MAIXENT. Fête patronale.
SAINT-VARENT. Fête patronale et assemblée; Fête des Tabatous.
THOUARS. Fête-Assemblée.

Somme

ABBEVILLE. Procession of Saint Wulfram.
AIRAINES. Fête patronale; open-air theatre representations.
ALBERT. Fête patronale and other fêtes; pilgrimage (Notre-Dame-de-Brebières).
AMIENS. Foire de la Saint-Jean.
BRAY-SUR-SOMME. Fête patronale.
CRÉCY-EN-PONTHIEU. Fête patronale.
FRIVILLE-ESCARBOTIN. Fêtes patronales.
MONTDIDIER. Fête de la Translation des Reliques; Fête du Martyre des Patrons; pilgrimages.
PÉRONNE. Fête patronale.
RUE. Fête communale et patronale; pilgrimage.
SAINT-VALERY-SUR-SOMME. Fête patronale.

Tarn

ALBI. Fêtes locales; Fête des Pays Albigeois; pilgrimage (Notre-Dame-de-la-Drèche).
GAILLAC. Fêtes locales.
LAVAUR. Fêtes locales.
VALENCE. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
VILLEFRANCHE. Fête patronale.

Tarn-et-Garonne

AUVILLARS. Fête traditionelle de la Saint-Noé.
MOISSAC. Fête patronale (traditional of the tenth century); other fêtes.
MONTAUBAN.
SAINT-ANTONIN. Fête patronale.

Var

BANDOL. Regatta.
BORMES-LES-MIMOSAS. Fête provençale ; Fête de Saint-François.
BRIGNOLES. Fête locale (de Saint-Louis).
COLLOBRIÈRES. Fête de la Saint-Guillaume (dances, etc.).
DRAGUIGNAN. Fête patronale ; pilgrimage (Notre-Dame-du-Peuple).
HYÈRES. Various fêtes ; Felibrejado de la Respelido de Sant-Pau.
SAINTE-BAUME. Great pilgrimage ; lesser ones constantly.
SAINTE-MAXIME-SUR-MER. Fêtes provençales.
SAINT-RAPHAEL-VALESCURE. Fête des Moissons and other fêtes.
SAINT-TROPEZ. La Bravade (ancient historic festival) ; other fêtes.
SANARY-SUR-MER. Fêtes locales ; battles of flowers, etc.
TOULON. Fêtes patronales ; pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde.
TRANS. Fête patronale.

Vaucluse

APT. Fêtes locales ; pilgrimages ; coronation of statue of Sainte-Anne.
AVIGNON. Various fêtes, etc. (two *semaines hippiques*) ; pilgrimage.
CADENET. Fêtes locales.
CARPENTRAS. Fête patronale.
L'ISLE-SUR-SORGUE. Fêtes locales.
ORANGE. Fête patronale ; theatrical representations in ancient theatre.
PERTUIS. Fête locale.
SAULT. Fête locale.
VAISON-LA-ROMAINE. Fêtes locales.

Vendée

FONTENAY-LE-COMTE.
LA ROCHE-SUR-YON. Assemblée-gagerie.

Les Sables-d'Olonne. Concours de costumes anciens; Foire des Voleurs.

Vienne

Châtellerault. Louée et assemblée des trois Pigeons.
Loudun. Fêtes locales; pilgrimage.
Montmorillon.
Poitiers. Fête patronale.
Saint-Germain-de-Lusignan. Fête.
Vivonne. Fêtes locales; louées et assemblées.

Vienne (Haute-)

Aixe-sur-Vienne. Fêtes patronales.
Château-Ponsac. Fêtes patronales.
Le Dorat.
Limoges. Various fêtes.
Magnac-Laval. Fête patronale.
Nantiat. Fête patronale.
Oradour-sur-Vayres.
Rochechouart.
Saint-Germain-les-Belles-Filles. Fêtes patronales.
Saint-Yrieix. Fêtes locales.
Vicq. Fête patronale.

Vosges

Bains-les-Bains. Fête patronale; pilgrimage (Notre-Dame-de-la-Brosse).
Bulgnéville. Fête locale.
Charmes. Fête patronale; Fête du Bout du Pont.
Épinal. Fête patronale.
Gérardmer. Fête patronale and other fêtes; pilgrimages.
Mirecourt. Fête patronale.
Plombières-les-Bains. Fête patronale and other fêtes; Bénédiction des Bains.
Rambervillers. Fête patronale.
Remiremont. Fête patronale.

SAINT-DIÉ. Fête patronale and other fêtes ; pilgrimage to Notre-Dame-de-Galilée.
VAGNEY. Fête locale.
VAL-D'AJOL. Fête locale.
VITTEL. Fête locale.

Yonne

AUXERRE. Fête patronale ; Fête des Roses and other fêtes ; pilgrimages.
CHABLIS. Fête patronale.
CHARNY. Fêtes patronales.
JOIGNY. Fête locale.
LA FERTÉ-LOUPIÈRE. Fêtes patronales.
L'ISLE-SUR-SEREIN. Fête patronale ; grande fête foraine.
MAILLY-LE-CHÂTEAU. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
NOYERS. Fête patronale and other fêtes.
SAINT-FLORENTIN. Fête patronale and other fêtes ; pilgrimage.
SENS.
TONNERRE. Fête patronale.
VÉZELAY. Fêtes patronales ; Fête de la Madeleine (and pilgrimage).
VILLENEUVE-SUR-YONNE. Fête patronale.
VILLIERS-SAINT-BENOIT. Fête patronale, fête communale.

Territoire de Belfort

BELFORT. Fête patronale ; Fête des Forges and other fêtes.

Corsica

AJACCIO. Fêtes ; Fair of Saint-Panerace.
CALVI. Fête locale.
CORTE. Ancient Procession of Good Friday ; Fête de la Saint-Pascal.
SARTÈNE. Procession of the Passion (' du Catenaccio ').

LA CHATRE

Spain

FUENTERRABIA. Fête of Notre-Dame-de-Guadeloupe; fête of deliverance from siege.

IRUN.

NURIA. Festivals of Blessed Virgin Mary, St. James and Saint Gilles.

PAMPELUNA.

RONCEVAULX. Procession of Crosses.

TORLA (near Gavarnie). Fête de Nuestra Señora del Pilar.

INDEX

M = Market, F = Fair; other dates are of Fêtes.

Abbeville (Somme). M:—Th. March 20; July 22 (F.).

Agde (Hérault). August 3 (3 days); August 15 (or Sunday after).

Agen (Lot-et-Garonne). M:—W., Sat., Sun. June; September.

Aigues-Mortes (Gard). M:—Sun. October (1st Sunday) (or last Sunday in September) (8 days).

Airaines (Somme). M:—F.

Aire-sur-la-Lys (Pas-de-Calais). M:—F. August 15.

Aix (Bouches-du-Rhône). M:—Tu., Th., Sat. June (Fête-Dieu); September 17.

Aix-les-Bains (Savoie). M:—daily. May 3; Pentecost; June 6; September 14 (F.).

Aixe-sur-Vienne (Haute-Vienne). M:—Sun. April 14; May 14; June 14 (F.); July 14 (F.); August 14 (F.); September 14 (F.) (and Sunday after).

Ajaccio (Corsica). Mid-Lent; May 12–14.

Alais (Gard). August 24 (10 days).

Albert (Somme). M:—Sat. June 25; August (1st Sunday); September 8–20 [Fêtes foraines, February 24, June 25, October 28].

Albertville (Savoie). M:—Th. June 27; September 27 (F.).

Albi (Tarn). M:—Sat. May 13; June 16; July 22; September (1st Sunday); September 5, 10 (Sunday after); November 22.

Alais (Gard). M:—daily. April 27; August 24 (F.).

Alet-les-Bains (Aude). August 15–16.

Alise-Sainte-Reine (Côte-d'Or). September 7.

Allauch (Bouches-du-Rhône). May or June; June 24, 27; September 8–16; December 24.

Alle (Jura). January 26.

Altkirch (Haut-Rhin). M:—Th. April 7; May 15 (F.); May 30; June 3, 27; July 25; August 18, 21 (3 days), 26 (3 days); September 2, 26 (F.), 29.

Amboise (INDRE-ET-LOIRE). M:—W., F., Sun. June 24; September 5.
Amiens (SOMME). M:—daily. June 24 (one month).
Andelys, Les (EURE). (See Les Andelys.)
Andrésy (SEINE-ET-OISE). M:—W., Sat. May 28.
Anduze (GARD). M:—Th. September (2nd Sunday).
Angers (MAINE-ET-LOIRE). M:—Sat. January; June; June (day following Fête-Dieu); September 8.
Angoulême (CHARENTE). April 2, 15; May 15; June 2, 15; July 2, 15; August 2, 15; September 2, 15 (till end of month).
Annecy (HAUTE SAVOIE). M:—Tu., F. July 25; August 20–30; August 30–September 4 (about).
Annot (BASSES-ALPES).
Antibes (ALPES-MARITIMES). M:—Sat., Sun. July 4.
Apt (VAUCLUSE). M:—Sat. Low Sunday; September 7.
Arbois (JURA). M:—Tu., F. September (1st Sunday).
Arbois (L'ERMITAGE). July 2–11.
Ardres (PAS-DE-CALAIS). M:—Th. September 21.
Argelès-Gazost (HAUTES-PYRÉNÉES). M:—Tu. June 29; November 29 (or Sunday after); (Mass for protection against fall of the Rock Balandrun).
Argelès-sur-Mer (PYRÉNÉES-ORIENTALES). August 16.
Argences (CALVADOS). M:—Th. June 24; July 9 (F.).
Argentan (ORNE). M:—Tu., F. April 12, 24–25; June 7; July 12–13; August 30.
Argenteuil (SEINE-ET-OISE). M:—Tu., F., Sun. May (1st week); Pentecost; May 24 (2 days); October (1st Sunday).
Arles (BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE). M:—W., Sat. May 1, 5; June 27 or 28; July 5; December 29.
Arles-sur-Tech (PYRÉNÉES-ORIENTALES). July 30.
Arleuf (NIÈVRE). 1st Sunday in August.
Armentières (NORD). M:—M., F. May (1st Sunday); August (Sunday preceding the 15th).
Arnay-le-Duc (CÔTE-D'OR). M:—Th. April 6; June 7; July 6, 14; September 6; September (2nd or 3rd Sunday).
Arques (PAS-DE-CALAIS). M:—Tu. Easter; Pentecost; September (1st Sunday).
Arrien (ARIÈGE) (Vallée de Bethmale). September 29.
Arromanches-les-Bains (CALVADOS). M:—daily (July, August, September). June 29.
Ars (AIN). August 4.
Attigny (ARDENNES). M:—Th. June 25 (F.); September 14.
Aubagne (BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE). M:—Daily. Pentecost; September 21.
Auch (GERS). M:—W., Sat. September 8 (or Sunday after).

Audierne (Finistère). August (last Sunday).
Aulnay-de-Saintonge (Charente-Inférieure). M:—F. Ascension; June 18–19; September (2nd Sunday).
Aumale (Seine-Inférieure). M:—Sat. August 10 (F.); September 5 (2 days); September (2nd Sunday) (2 days).
Aurillac (Cantal). M:—W., Sat. May 25 (F.); June 13 (F.); July 6 (F.); August 7 (F.); September 11 (F.); November 14.
Auros (Gironde). April 15; June 15; July 15 (F.); August 15 (F.); September 15 (F.).
Autun (Saône-et-Loire). M:—M., W., F., Sat. April 15; May 7, 26; June 21; July 11, 31; August 10, 31 (2 days); September; September 27 (F.).
Auvillars (Tarn-et-Garonne). June 6.
Auxerre (Yonne). M:—M., F. May 1 (8 days); July 22 (F.); August (1st Sunday) (10 days).
Auxonne (Côte-d'Or). M:—W., F. August 2; September (1st Sunday).
Avignon (Vaucluse). M:—daily. April 27 (8 days); April 29 (2 days); September 4–5.
Avranches (Manche). M:—Sat. September 14–17.
Ax-les-Thermes (Ariège). August 8.
Ayet (Ariège) (Vallée de Bethmale). August 15.

Bacqueville-en-Caux (Seine-Inférieure). M:—W. May (1st Sunday).
Bagnoles-de-l'Orne (Orne).
Bains-les-Bains (Vosges). M:—F. September 8 (Sunday after).
Balbigny (Loire). M:—M. August 7 (F.); August 11.
Bandol (Var). July 14.
Bannalec (Finistère). August (1st and 3rd Sundays); September 8.
Bapaume (Pas-de-Calais). M:—1st Th., every F. July 20 (Sunday following); August 30 (Sunday following); September 14 (F.).
Bar-sur-Seine (Aube). M:—F. Easter (2nd Sunday after).
Barbentane (Bouches-du-Rhône). August 29.
Barcelonnette (Basses-Alpes). M:—Sat. July 14; August 15, 26; September 30.
Barentin (Seine-Inférieure). M:—Sat., Sun. July 16.
Barjac (Gard). April 3, 29; May 20 (F.); June 8 (F.); June 30; July 15; August 10 (F.); September 10 (F.).
Barr (Bas-Rhin). M:—W., Sat. Pentecost; July 8, 9, 11, 14, 15.
Barre-des-Cévennes (Lozère). May 6, 31 (F.); July 22; August 12 (F.); September 6 (F.).
Baud (Morbihan). M:—Sat. June 29 (or Sunday after); July 2.

Baugy (CHER). M:—M. April 25; May 15; June 11, 29; September 8 (Sunday after); September 21.
Baux, Les (BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE). (See Les Baux.)
Bayeux (CALVADOS). Ascension (Sunday preceding); July (1st or 2nd Sunday); July 11; September 14.
Bayonne (BASSES-PYRÉNÉES). M:—M., Th., Sat. March 6; April 1 (F.); April 11 (nearest Sunday) (8 days); Fête-Dieu; August; Sunday before Christmas to 2nd Sunday of January.
Bazas (GIRONDE). M:—Sat. June 24; August 30 (F.).
Beaucaire (GARD). M:—Th., Sun. Ascension; July 22–28.
Beaugency (LOIRET). M:—Sat. May 1; July 22 (F.); August 25 (nearest Sunday); September 1.
Beaujeu (RHÔNE). M:—W. August 20 (nearest Sunday).
Beaulieu-sur-Loire (LOIRET). M:—W. April 20; June 20; August 20 (F.).
Beaulieu-sur-Mer (ALPES-MARITIMES). March.
Beaumesnil (EURE). M:—M. Before the last Sunday in August.
Beaumont (CALVADOS). M:—Th. August 6.
Beaumont (SEINE-ET-OISE). M:—Th. August 10 (Sunday following).
Beaumont-du-Périgord (DORDOGNE). M:—Tu. May 2; Pentecost (Monday); July 22; August 10 (or following Sunday); September 8; September 14.
Beaumont-en-Argonne (ARDENNES). June 12; June 24; September 8 (F.).
Beaune (CÔTE-D'OR). M:—Sat. June (1st or 2nd Sunday); June (octave of Fête-Dieu); August 14–15; November 11.
Beaurepaire (SAÔNE-ET-LOIRE). M:—W. April 10; May 7, 17 (F.); July 13; August 15, 16; September 8.
Beauvais (OISE). M:—Sat. June 24, 27 (nearest Sunday).
Bécherel (ILLE-ET-VILAINE). April 12.
Bédarieux (HÉRAULT). M:—M. May 2, 20; August 22, 25; September 14, 19.
Belesta (ARIÈGE). Pentecost.
Belfort (TERRITOIRE DE BELFORT). M:—Daily. June (1st Sunday); July (from about beginning of month, for 16 days).
Bellême (ORNE). M:—Th. July 4 (F.); August 10 (F.).
Belley (AIN). M:—Sat. June 23 (F.); June 26; August 28 (F.); September 8 (nearest Sunday).
Bénodet (FINISTÈRE). August (2nd Sunday); September 5; September (first Sunday).
Bergerac (DORDOGNE). M:—Sat. March; Easter (Saturday following); June (last Saturday and Sunday); August; September; October; November (Saturday after St. Martin).
Bergheim (HAUT-RHIN). August (1st two Sundays).

Bergues-St.-Winoc (Nord). M:—M., Th. Palm Sunday.
Berre (Bouches-du-Rhône). M:—daily. April 21; May (1st Sunday); August 15; September.
Bessèges (Gard). M:—Th. April 6.
Bétharram (Basses-Pyrénées). August 15–September 8 (pilgrimages).
Biarritz (Basses-Pyrénées). August 1; September (2nd Sunday).
Biot (Alpes-Maritimes). June 29; August 28; October 23.
Bissy (Savoie). Sunday before June 29.
Blain (Loire-Inférieure). M:—Tu. August 10 (Sunday following).
Blainville-Crevon (Seine-Inférieure). M:—Th. September 29.
Blanc, Le (Indre). (See Le Blanc.)
Blaye (Gironde). M:—W., Sat. June (2 days).
Blois (Loire-et-Cher). M:—Tu., Sat. June 24; August 25 (26 days).
Boissy-sous-Saint-Yon (Seine-et-Oise). July 14 (Sunday preceding).
Bonneval (Eure-et-Loire). M:—M. Easter Monday; Whitsun Monday; August 30.
Bordeaux (Gironde). M:—daily. March (F); May (St. Fort); May 16; June 1; October.
Bormes-les-Mimosas (Var). May 4; Pentecost.
Boulogne-Billancourt (Seine). M:—Tu., W., F., Sat., Sun. March; August (2nd fortnight).
Boulogne-sur-Mer and Environs (Pas-de-Calais). M:—(Boulogne):—W., Sat. Whitsun or Whitsun Monday; June (1st, 2nd and 3rd Sundays); June 24 (or nearest Sunday); June 29 (or nearest Sunday); July 4 (or nearest Sunday); July 20; July 22 (or next Sunday); August 1 (15 days); August 15 (Sunday after); August 25 (or nearest Sunday); September 20 (or nearest Sunday); September 29; November 11 (15 days).
Bourbonne-les-Bains (Haute-Marne). M:—W., Sat. May 24; July 13 (F.); August 15; September 12 (F.).
Bourdeaux (Drôme). M:—Th. April 14; May 5 (F.); June 4 (F.); July 5 (F.); August 24 (F.); September (2nd Sunday); September 26 (F.).
Bourg-Achard (Eure). M:—M. April 10; Easter Sunday and Monday; Pentecost (2 days); June 11 (F.); September 20, 21 (F.).
Bourg-en-Bresse (Ain). M:—W. Easter; September 10 (Sunday after); December 19.

Bourg-la-Reine (SEINE). M:—W., Sat. September (first three Sundays).
Bourges (CHER). M:—Tu., F., Sat., Sun. January 1, 10; May 3, 10, 12, 16, 17, 20; June 20, 24 (3 days); August 10, 24.
Bourg-sur-Gironde (GIRONDE). M:—Sun. September 8.
Bourgtheroulde (EURE). M:—Sat. April 25; July 1; August (1st Sunday); August 2; September 5.
Bozel (SAVOIE). February 5.
Brasparts (FINISTÈRE). July (second Sunday); August 15.
Bray-sur-Seine (SEINE-ET-MARNE). May 14, 15.
Bray-sur-Somme (SOMME). June (4th Sunday).
Bréauté (SEINE-INFÉRIEURE). April 23; May 30.
Brède, La (GIRONDE). (See La Brède.)
Bréhal (MANCHE). Pentecost
Brest (FINISTÈRE). M:—M., F. July (2nd Sunday); August 15 (Sunday following).
Bretenoux (LOT). September (2nd Sunday).
Bretteville-sur-Laize (CALVADOS). July 8.
Briançon (HAUTES-ALPES). M:—Th., Sun. May 12; June (2nd Monday); July (2nd Sunday); July 14; August 15–16; September (1st Sunday).
Briey (MEURTHE-ET-MOSELLE). M:—Tu., F. Pentecost (3 days).
Brignoles (VAR). M:—Sat. August.
Brioux-sur-Boutonne (DEUX-SÈVRES). M:—Th. July 4 (F.); August 10.
Brive (CORRÈZE). M:—W., F., Sun. April 3, 18; May 3, 18; June 3, 12 (2 days), 18; July 3, 18; August 3, 18; August (last Sunday); September 3, 18.
Bry-sur-Marne (SEINE). M:—Tu., W., Sat., Sun. August 25 (15 days).
Buchy (SEINE-INFÉRIEURE). M:—M. June (last Sunday); September 21 (nearest Sunday).
Bugue, Le (DORDOGNE). (See Le Bugue.)
Buis-les-Baronnies (DRÔME). M:—W., Sun. August 10 (3 days); September 9 (F.).
Bulgnéville (VOSGES). June 29 (Sunday following); July 12; September 11.

Cadenet (VAUCLUSE). M:—M. August 24 (3 days); September 21.
Cadillac-sur-Garonne (GIRONDE). M:—daily (in summer). May 6; July 22; August 24 (nearest Sunday).
Caen (CALVADOS). M:—F., Sun. September 29.
Cagnes-sur-Mer (ALPES-MARITIMES). July 14.

Cahors (Lot). M:—W., Sat. April 1; May 1; June 1; July 1; August 3; September 1.
Calais (Pas-de-Calais). M:—W., Th., Sat. July 14 (18 days).
Calvi (Corsica). August 15.
Camaret (Finistère). June (2nd Sunday) and other dates; June (3rd Sunday); September (1st Sunday).
Cambrai (Nord). M:—W., Sat. April 24; May 24; June 24; July 24; August 15 (3 days), 24; September 24.
Cancale (Ille-et-Vilaine). April (date variable).
Capdenac (Aveyron). M:—M., F. April 6; May 6; June 6; July 6; August 6 (F.); September 6 (F.).
Capestang (Hérault). M:—Sun. May 8; August 3.
Captieux (Gironde). M:—M. April 29; September 22 (F.).
Carcassonne (Aude). M:—Sat. July 12–14 (and summer fêtes as arranged).
Carentan (Manche). M:—M. July 18; September 26, 27 (F.).
Carentec (Finistère). Pentecost (Monday); August 15 (Sunday following).
Carhaix (Finistère). M:—Sat. April 6 (F.); April 23; May 11 (F.); May 28; June 27 (3 days); July 1; August 10 (F.), 13; September 21 (F.), 24.
Carnac (Morbihan). August 22; September 19; September (2nd and 3rd Sundays).
Carpentras (Vaucluse). M:—daily. July 14; September 21.
Castellane (Basses-Alpes). M:—Sat. May (last Sunday); August 2.
Castelnaudary (Aude). M:—M. July 22; September 10 (F.).
Castelnau-de-Médoc (Gironde). M:—Sat. July 25, 26.
Castillon-sur-Dordogne (Gironde). M:—M. June 11; August (3rd Sunday).
Cateau-Cambrésis, Le (Nord). (See Le Cateau-Cambrésis.)
Caudebec-en-Caux (Seine-Inférieure). M:—Sat. May; September 21.
Caudebec-lès-Elbeuf (Seine-Inférieure). M:—Th., F., Sun. May 23; Ascension (Sunday preceding); August 15 (nearest Sunday).
Caudry (Nord). M:—Tu., F. April 26 (F.); July 26.
Cauterets (Hautes-Pyrénées). July 14; September 12.
Cesny-Bois-Halbout (Calvados). July 26.
Cette (Hérault). M:—W. August 25; September 19.
Chablis (Yonne). M:—F., Sun. June 29.
Chagny (Saône-et-Loire). M:—Th., Sun. April 15; July 15 (F.); August 8; August 30 (F.).
Chaise-Dieu, La (Haute-Loire). (See La Chaise-Dieu.)
Chalonnes (Maine-et-Loire). M:—Tu., F. July (2nd Sunday).

Châlons-sur-Marne (MARNE). M:—W., F., Sat., Sun. Passion Sunday (8 days); August 15.

Chalon-sur-Saône (SAÔNE-ET-LOIRE). M:—daily. March 17; Lent (4th and 5th Sundays); April 12 (F.); May 10 (F.); May 22; June 19, 24; August 9 (F.); August 15 (Sunday preceding); September 4; September 13 (F.); September 21 (Sundays before and after); October (Sundays).

Chambéry (SAVOIE). M:—Sat. May (1st Sunday); September (3rd Sunday); September 29.

Champfremont (MAYENNE). April 16; July 26 (nearest Sunday).

Champigny-sur-Marne (SEINE). M:—Tu., W., Th., F., Sun. November 30 (nearest Sunday).

Charenton-le-Pont (SEINE). M:—W., Sat. June (last Sunday); July (1st Sunday); September (first three Sundays).

Charenton-sur-Cher (CHER). M:—F. Easter Monday; August 19; September (2nd Sunday); September 29.

Charité-sur-Loire, La (NIÈVRE). (See La Charité-sur-Loire.)

Charmes (VOSGES). M:—F. May (1st Sunday); June 11; August 26; September (3rd Sunday).

Charny (YONNE). M:—Tu. April (last Sunday); June 29; August (1st Sunday).

Chartres (EURE-ET-LOIRE). M:—Th., Sat. Easter (10 days); May 8 (22 days); September 5 (20 days).

Château-Chinon (NIÈVRE). Easter Monday; June 24 (Sunday preceding); August; September 8, 19.

Châteaulin (FINISTÈRE). September (1st Sunday).

Châteauneuf-du-Faou (FINISTÈRE). August (last Sunday).

Châteauneuf-les-Bains (PUY-DE-DÔME). July 14; August 15.

Châteauneuf-sur-Charente (CHARENTE). M:—Th., Sun. April 25 (F.); May 25; June 25; July 14; July 25 (F.); August 25 (F.); September 25 (F.).

Châteauneuf-sur-Loire (LOIRET). M:—F. Pentecost (Monday); August (2nd Sunday).

Château-Ponsac (HAUTE-VIENNE). M:—Sun. January 29; May 1; September 29 (Sunday preceding).

Châteaurenard (LOIRET). M:—W. Easter (Sunday following); Pentecost; September 21; November (1st Sunday).

Châteaurenard-Provence (BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE). M:—daily. July (1st Sunday); August (1st Sunday) (5 days).

Châteaurenault (INDRE-ET-LOIRE). M:—Tu., Sun. Pentecost (Tuesday following); July (1st Sunday).

Châteauroux (INDRE). M:—Sat. Ascension; July 22 (F.); August 15.

Château-Salins (MOSELLE). M:—Th. June 23 (3 days).

Châtellerault (VIENNE). M:—Th., Sat., Sun. Easter (Sunday following).
Châtillon-Coligny (LOIRET). M:—F. May 20 (F.); June 24; June 30 (F.); September 14 (F.).
Châtillon-en-Diois (DRÔME). April 15; June (1st Monday) (market); July (2nd Sunday); August 29; September 17 (F.).
Châtillon-sur-Loire (LOIRET). M:—Th. June 15.
Châtillon-sur-Marne (MARNE). June 11; September (2nd Sunday).
Châtillon-sur-Seine (CÔTE-D'OR). M:—Sat.
Chatou (SEINE-ET-OISE). M:—W., Sat. August 15 (Sundays before and after).
Chaumes (SEINE-ET-MARNE). M:—Tu. Easter Sunday (2 days); June 29 (Sunday).
Chaumont (HAUTE-MARNE). M:—W., Sat. February 5.
Chevreuse (SEINE-ET-OISE). M:—Sat. June (1st Sunday); November 10.
Cheylade, La (CANTAL). (See La Cheylade.)
Choisy-le-Roi (SEINE). M:—Tu., Th., F., Sun. August 25 (Sunday preceding) (15 days).
Ciotat, La (BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE). (See La Ciotat.)
Cirey (MEURTHE-ET-MOSELLE). May 8.
Clairvaux Forest. Low Sunday (Tuesday following).
Claus (ALPES-MARITIMES). July 26 (Sunday following); September 8 (Sunday following).
Claye-Souilly (SEINE-ET-MARNE). M:—W., Sat. July 14 (about); September (1st Sunday).
Cleden-Poher (FINISTÈRE). August 15.
Clermont-Ferrand (PUY-DE-DÔME). M:—daily. May 9; June 23; August 16; November 9 (1 month).
Cléry-St.-André (LOIRET). May 10 (F.); June 8; August 15; September 8 (Sunday following).
Clichy (SEINE). M:—daily. May (last Sunday) to first Sunday of June.
Clichy-sous-Bois (SEINE-ET-OISE). August (last Sunday) to September 20.
Cognac (CHARENTE). M:—W., Sat. May 12 (3 days); November 10 (3 days).
Cognin (SAVOIE). June 29 (Sunday after).
Collioure (PYRÉNÉES-ORIENTALES). September 8 (Notre Dame de Consolation).
Collobrières (VAR). June (first week).
Colombes (SEINE). M:—Tu., W., Th., F., Sat. June (last Sunday); November (1st Sunday).

Combrit (Finistère). July (2nd Sunday); September (2nd Sunday).

Compiègne (Oise). M:—W., Sat. Holy Week; June (1st and 2nd Sundays); July 25.

Concarneau (Finistère). M:—M., F. August (3rd Sunday); September 14 (Sunday following).

Conches (Eure). M:—Th. June (Fête-Dieu); September (Sunday following the third Thursday).

Condom (Gers). M:—Sat. June 22 (F.); June 29; July 1, 14, 25; September 5 (2 days).

Condrieu (Rhône). M:—F. May 10 (F.); June 11 (F.); July 18 (F.); August (1st Sunday); August 26 (F.); September 25 (F.).

Conflans-Sainte-Honorine (Seine-et-Oise). M:—Tu., F. February 27; Ascension.

Confolens (Charente). M:—W., Sat. April 12, 29; May 12, 29; June 12, 29; July 12, 29; August 12; August 23 (F.); September 29.

Corlay (St. Éloi) (Côtes-du-Nord). M:—Th. Holy Thursday; June 24; July 22 (F.); August (1st Sunday).

Cormeilles-en-Parisis (Seine-et-Oise). M:—F. Ascension; July 4 (Sunday following); July 14 (Sunday following).

Corrèze (Corrèze). M:—F. April 2, 20; May 2, 20 (F.); June 9 (F.), 20, 30; September 8 (and Sunday following); September 20 (F.).

Corte (Corsica). Good Friday; May 17.

Coulommiers (Seine-et-Marne). M:—W. May (1st Sunday) (2 days); September 10; October 10 (if a Sunday; if not, the Sunday preceding).

Courneuve, La (Seine). (See La Courneuve.)

Courseulles-sur-Mer (Calvados). August 15.

Courtenay (Loiret). M:—Th. April 20 (Sunday following); June 24; August (last Sunday).

Coutances (Manche). M:—M. September 30.

Crécy-en-Brie (Seine-et-Marne). M:—Th. June (Sunday following Fête-Dieu); September 29 (F.).

Crécy-en-Ponthieu (Somme). M:—M. May (2nd Sunday); August 25 (F.).

Creil (Oise). M:—M., W., F., Sat. June 8 (or Sunday after); November 2.

Créon (Gironde). M:—W. May 22 (F.); June 30 (F.); August 14; September 29 (F.).

Crépy-en-Valois (Oise). M:—W. September (2nd Sunday).

Crèvecœur-en-Auge (Calvados). M:—W. June 9; August (3rd Sunday).

Criquetot-l'Esneval (SEINE-INFÉRIEURE). M:—F. May 15; June 15; July 30; August 15; September 16.
Crozon (FINISTÈRE). June (end of month); July (last Sunday).
Cude, La (near Lantenay) (CÔTE-D'OR). (See La Cude.)

Damvillers (MEUSE). April 13 (F.); May 22 (F.); September 19 (F.); September 22.
Dax (LANDES). M:—Sat. August (last Sunday) (4 days).
Deauville (CALVADOS). M:—Tu., F. September (2nd Sunday).
Délémont (JURA). Septuagesima (Fête of St. Clair).
Die (DRÔME). M:—Sat. April 8, 18, 30; July (1st Sunday); August 10.
Dieppe (SEINE-INFÉRIEURE). M:—M., Sat. August 15.
Digne (BASSES-ALPES). M:—W., Sat. July 14; September (last Saturday).
Dijon (CÔTE-D'OR). M:—daily. April 25; June 24 (8 days); August 25 (13 days); November (beginning of month).
Dinan (CÔTES-DU-NORD). M:—Th. First Sunday of Lent to Palm Sunday.
Dirinon-Sainte-Nonne (FINISTÈRE). June (2nd Sunday after Fête-Dieu).
Dives-sur-Mer (CALVADOS). M:—Sat. September 9 (3 days).
Dôle (JURA). M:—Tu., Th., Sat. Pentecost; September 8 (Sunday and Monday following).
Dompierre-les-Ormes (SAÔNE-ET-LOIRE). May 10, 23; June 8; July 3, 30 (F.); August 21 (F.); September 12 (F.).
Domrémy (VOSGES).
Dorat (HAUTE-VIENNE). (See Le Dorat.)
Douai (NORD). M:—daily. Easter Monday; April 8, 22; May 8, 22; Pentecost (Monday); June 8, 22; July 6 (or Sunday following); July 8, 22; August 8; September 8.
Douarnenez (FINISTÈRE). M:—M., Tu., Sat. August (last Sunday and Saturday before); October (1st Sunday).
Dourdan (SEINE-ET-OISE). M:—W., Sat. Trinity Sunday; September (3rd Sunday).
Dozulé (CALVADOS). M:—Tu. July 14; September 19 (F.).
Draguignan (VAR). M:—W., Sat. Pentecost; August (3rd Sunday); September 1, 8.
Drap (ALPES-MARITIMES). June 24; August 22.

Elbeuf (SEINE-INFÉRIEURE). M:—Tu., Th., Sat. September (first fortnight).
Embrun (HAUTES-ALPES). M:—Sat. April 28; June 1; August 24; September (2nd Sunday); September 8, 25 (F.).
Encausse-les-Thermes (HAUTE-GARONNE). August 15.

Enghien-les-Bains (SEINE-ET-OISE). M:—Tu., Th., Sat. Pentecost; August 25.
Entraygues (AVEYRON). April 23, 25 (F.); May 15 (F.); June 15; July 7 (F.); August 1 (F.); September 15 (F.).
Épinal (VOSGES). M:—W., F., Sat. September 22 (if a Sunday; if not, the Sunday following) (2 weeks).
Épinay-sur-Seine (SEINE). M:—W., Th., Sat., Sun. Easter Sunday (and following Sunday); June (3rd and 4th Sundays).
Escarène, L' (ALPES-MARITIMES). (See L'Escarène.)
Estagel (Hermitage of Notre-Dame-de-Pène) (PYRÉNÉES-ORIENTALES). Feast of the Conception of the B.V.M. (December 8).
Étampes (SEINE-ET-OISE). M:—Sat. September 29 (2 weeks).
Étaples (CÔTES-DU-NORD). July 18.
Étréaupont (AISNE). M:—last M. in month. April 13; May 13 (F.); June 13 (F.); July 13 (F.); August 13 (F.); September 13 (F.).
Eu (SEINE-INFÉRIEURE). M:—F. May (end of month); June 24 (Sunday before or after); July 20 (about); August 15 (10 days).
Évreux (EURE). M:—Sat. Easter; Pentecost; August (1st Sunday) (2 weeks); December 6.
Eyguières (BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE). M:—Tu., Th., Sun. May 8.
Eygurande (CORRÈZE). April 9, 27 (F.); May 18 (F.); June 2, 25 (F.); July 10, 24 (F.); August 7, 24 (F.); September 8 (Sunday following).
Eymet (DORDOGNE). M:—Th. April 29 (F.); May 20; July 26 (F.); August 24 (F.); September 17 (F.).
Eyragues (BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE). August 22.

Falaise (CALVADOS). M:—Sat. June 20; August 1 (16 days); September 15.
Faouet, Le (MORBIHAN). (See Le Fáouet.)
Fauquembergues (PAS-DE-CALAIS). M:—Th. May 2.
Fauville (SEINE-INFÉRIEURE). M:—F. June 24 (2 days); August 7 (F.); September 18.
Fayl-Billot (HAUTE-MARNE). M:—Th. April 5; September 8.
Fécamp (SEINE-INFÉRIEURE). M:—Sat. Trinity Sunday (Tuesday and Thursday after).
Fère, La (AISNE). (See La Fère.)
Ferté-Gaucher, La (SEINE-ET-MARNE). (See La Ferté-Gaucher.)
Ferté-Loupière, La (YONNE). (See La Ferté-Loupière.)
Ferté-Macé, La (ORNE). (See La Ferté-Macé.)
Ferté-St.-Aubin, La (LOIRET). (See La Ferté-St.-Aubin.)
Ferté-sous-Jouarre, La (SEINE-ET-MARNE). (See La Ferté-sous-Jouarre.)

RIEC SUR BELOY

Ferté-sur-Aube, La (HAUTE-MARNE). (See La Ferté-sur-Aube.)
Figeac (LOT). M:—Sat. April 15; May 15; June 15; July 15 (F.); August 15 (F.); September 15 (F.).
Florac (LOZÈRE). M:—M. April 1 (F.); May 12 (F.); June 11 (F.); July 12 (F.); August 6 (F.); September 21 (F.).
Foix (ARIÈGE). M:—F. Good Friday (Foire de Jambons); September 7–9.
Folgoet, Le (FINISTÈRE). (See Le Folgoet.)
Fontainebleau (SEINE-ET-MARNE). M:—M., W., F., Sun. August 19–20, 29 (or end of month); November 23.
Fontenay-le-Comte (VENDÉE). M:—W., Sat. June 24; August 2.
Fontevrault (MAINE-ET-LOIRE). February 25.
Font-Romeu (PYRÉNÉES-ORIENTALES). September 8.
Forêt-Auvray, La (ORNE). (See La Forêt-Auvray.)
Formiguères (PYRÉNÉES-ORIENTALES). August 15; September 8.
Fouesnant (Ste. Anne) (FINISTÈRE). July 26 (and Sunday following).
Franconville (SEINE-ET-OISE). April 25.
Frévent (PAS-DE-CALAIS). July 14.
Friville-Escarbotin (SOMME). M:—2nd and 4th Sat. June (Sunday after the second Saturday); August 3 (Sunday following); October 2 (Sunday following).
Fruges (PAS-DE-CALAIS). M:—Sat. April 26.
Fuenterrabia (SPAIN). Good Friday; September 7–10; (Notre Dame de Guadeloupe).

Gacé (ORNE). M:—W., Sat. April 15 (F.); May 15; June 29; June 30 (F.); July 27; September 14.
Gaillac (TARN). M:—F., Sun. May 1 (F.); June 20 (F.); August 11 (F.); September 30 (F.).
Galamus (St. Antoine de) (PYRÉNÉES-ORIENTALES).
Gap (HAUTES-ALPES). M:—W., Sat. May 1; September 18.
Garenne-Colombes, La (SEINE). (See La Garenne-Colombes.)
Gargilesse (INDRE). August 15.
Gennevilliers (SEINE). M:—M., Tu., W., F., Sat. July 22.
Genolhac (GARD). August (1st Sunday).
Gentilly (SEINE). M:—W., Sat. February (last Sunday); March (1st and 2nd Sundays); May (2nd Sunday); October.
Gérardmer (VOSGES). M:—Th., Sun. August 24 (last Sunday).
Gex (AIN). M:—M., Th. Trinity Sunday; June 1 (F.); September 9 (F.).
Gien (LOIRET). M:—Sat. March (the oldest fair in France); September 1 (F.).
Givors (RHÔNE). M:—Tu., W., Sun. May (2nd Sunday); July (1st Sunday); August (2nd Sunday).

Goderville (SEINE-INFÉRIEURE). M:—Tu. April 29; July 22.
Gourdon (LOT). M:—Sat. June 24 (or Sunday after); June 30 (F.); July 22 (F.); August 14 (F.); August.
Gourin (MORBIHAN). September (last Sunday and following days).
Grainville-la-Teinturière (SEINE-INFÉRIEURE). June 3; July (3rd Sunday); July 25.
Grandes-Ventes, Les (SEINE-INFÉRIEURE). (See Les Grandes-Ventes.)
Gravelines (NORD). August 15.
Gray (HAUTE-SAÔNE). M:—W., F. May 4.
Grenoble (ISÈRE). August 15 (15 days).
Groix (Île de) (MORBIHAN). (See Île-de-Groix.)
Guebwiller (HAUT-RHIN). M:—M., F., Sat. July 13 (8 days).
Guémené-sur-Scorff (MORBIHAN). August (4th Sunday).
Guérande (LOIRE-INFÉRIEURE). M:—Sat. April 2 11, 6 (F.); May 19 (F.); June 1, 30 (F.); July 20 (F.); August 11 (F.); August 26; September 3, 28 (F.).
Guerlesquin (FINISTÈRE). July (4th Sunday); August (3rd Sunday).
Guern (MORBIHAN). August 15.
Guibray (part of Falaise) (CALVADOS). August 1–16.
Guingamp (CÔTES-DU-NORD). M:—Sat. June 30; July 3 (or first Saturday); September 2.
Guise (AISNE). M:—W., Sat. April 7; May 7; June 7 (F.); June (2nd Sunday); July 7 (F.); August 7 (F.); September 7 (F.).
Guitres (GIRONDE). M:—Sun. August 15 (2 days).
Gyé-sur-Seine (AUBE). August (1st Sunday); September 8 (Tuesday following).

Haguenau (BAS-RHIN). M:—Tu., F. May 7 (F.).
Harfleur (SEINE-INFÉRIEURE). M:—Sun. July 5, 8, 9.
Hautôt-l'Auvray (SEINE-INFÉRIEURE). September 8 (2 days).
Haye-du-Puits, La (MANCHE). (See La Haye-du-Puits.)
Haye-Pesnel, La (MANCHE). (See La Haye-Pesnel.)
Hazebrouck (NORD). M:—M. Mi-Carême; August 15 (Sunday following).
Henrichemont (CHER). M:—W. May 8 (F.); June 24 (Wednesday preceding); July 2 (F.); August 10 (Sunday following); August 30 (F.); November 1 (Sunday preceding).
Hesdin (PAS-DE-CALAIS). M:—Th., Sat. September (1st Sunday) (3 days).
Hirson (AISNE). M:—M., Th. April 1, 15; May 1, 15; June 1, 15; Pentecost; July 1, 15; August 1, 15; September 1, 15.

Houdan (Seine-et-Oise). M:—W. July 25 (2 days); September 21 (F.).
Huelgoat (Finistère). Friday before Trinity Sunday (St. Herbot); August (1st Sunday) (4 days).
Hunawihr (Haut-Rhin). July 25 (and two Sundays following).
Hyères (Var). June 20–21.

Île-de-Groix (Morbihan). June 24.
Île-de-St. Honorat. January 16; May 16.
Irun (Spain). Good Friday.
Irvillac (Finistère). October (3rd Sunday).
Isle Adam, L' (Seine-et-Oise). (See L'Isle Adam.)
Isle-sur-Serein, L' (Yonne). (See L'Isle-sur-Serein.)
Isle-sur-Sorgue, L' (Vaucluse). (See L'Isle-sur-Sorgue.)
Issigeac (Dordogne). April 14; May 10; July 4; August 3 (F.); September 2.
Issoudun (Indre). M:—Sat. May 2 (F.); June 23, 24 (8 days); July 7; September 12; November 1 (8 days).
Issoudun-en-Berry (Indre). Trinity Sunday (2nd Friday after).
Issy-les-Moulineaux (Seine). M:—Tu., Th., F., Sat., Sun. Easter; July (end of month).
Istres (Bouches-du-Rhône). M:—daily. May 10.
Ivry-sur-Seine (Seine). M:—Tu., W., Th., Sun. May (1st Sunday); June (2nd Sunday); July (4th Sunday).

Jarnac (Charente). M:—W., F., Sun. April 5; May 5; June 5; July 5; August 5; September 5.
Joigny (Yonne). M:—W., Sat. June 27; September 14 (F.).
Joinville-le-Pont (Seine). M:—Tu., Th., Sat., Sun. June (Sunday following Fête-Dieu); August (last Sunday).
Jonzac (Charente-Inférieure). M:—Tu., F., Sun. Pentecost (Monday); July 16 (or Sunday following) (3 days).
Josselin (Morbihan). Pentecost (Monday); September 8.
Jouy-le-Châtel (Seine-et-Marne). June (3rd Sunday); September 24 (2 days).
Joyeuse (Ardèche). M:—W. April 25 (F.); May 15 (F.); June 20; June (last Sunday); September 5.
Juch (Finistère). August 15.
Jumilhac-le-Grand (Dordogne). M:—W. May 7.
Juvisy-sur-Orge (Seine-et-Oise). M:—W., Sat. Pentecost: August 15.

Kernascléden (Morbihan). Pentecost (Monday).

La Brède (Gironde). June 24.

La Chaise-Dieu (Haute-Loire). M:—Th. April 24 (Sunday following); August 15 (Sunday preceding).
La Charité-sur-Loire (Nièvre). M:—Sat. Pentecost; July 26; September (2nd Sunday).
La Cheylade (Cantal). July 2; August 26; August (last Thursday); September 26; September (last Sunday).
La Ciotat (Bouches-du-Rhône). M:—M. April 1 (F.); Pentecost; July 14; August 15 (8 days); September 28 (F.).
La Courneuve (Seine). M:—Tu., F., Sun. September (1st Sunday).
La Cude (near Lantenay) (Côte-d'Or). July 2.
La Fère (Aisne). M:—W., Sat. September 25 (8 days).
La Ferté-Gaucher (Seine-et-Marne). M:—Th. September (2nd Sunday) (2 days); October (3rd Sunday).
La Ferté-Loupière (Yonne). M:—Sun. May 9 (F.); Ascension; August 30 (F.); September (3rd Sunday).
La Ferté-Macé (Orne). M:—Th. September 22.
La Ferté-St.-Aubin (Loiret). M:—Th. June (2nd Sunday); October (1st and 3rd Sundays).
La Ferté-sous-Jouarre (Seine-et-Marne). M:—F. June 24.
La Ferté-sur-Aube (Haute-Marne). May 12; July 4; July 22 (or Sunday after); September 12.
La Forêt-Auvray (Orne). June 29.
La Garenne-Colombes (Seine). M:—Tu., W., F., Sat., Sun. August 15 (Sunday preceding); November (2nd Sunday).
La Haye-du-Puits (Manche). M:—W. June 26 (F.); July 14.
La Haye-Pesnel (Manche). M:—W. July 22.
La Martyre (Finistère). July (2nd Sunday).
Lamballe (Côtes-du-Nord). M:—Th. June 25 (F.); August 24.
La Mothe-Saint-Heraye (Deux-Sèvres). M:—Th. September (first two Sundays).
La Motte-Servoley (Savoie). July (2nd Sunday).
La Mure (Isère). August 15.
Landerneau (Finistère). M:—Sat. June 24; July 11–18; July (2nd and 3rd Sundays).
Landivisian (Finistère). July 26 (Sunday following); September (2nd Sunday).
Landreville (Aube). February 19.
Langon (Gironde). M:—Tu., F. May 7; August 29; September 29 (F.).
Langonnet (Morbihan). July 28 (Sunday following).
Langres (Haute-Marne). M:—M., W., F., Sat. April 11; May 1, 30 (F.); June 24; July 15 (F.); August 15 (two Sundays following) (8 days); August 18 (F.); September 5, 30 (F.).

Langrune-sur-Mer (Calvados). M:—daily (July, August, September); July 14 (2 days).
Lanmeur-Honitrou (Finistère). August 15.
Lannemezan (Hautes-Pyrénées). M:—W. June 24.
Lannion (Côtes-du-Nord). M:—Th. May 19; June 24–25; August 1, 15; September 29 (2 days).
La Réole (Gironde). M:—Sat. Ascension; June 30; August 1.
La Rochefoucauld (Charente). M:—Tu., Sat. April 10, 24; May 10, 24; June 10, 24; July (1st Sunday); September 24.
La Roche-Guyon (Seine-et-Oise). August (1st Sunday).
La Roche-sur-Yon (Vendée). May 15; June 1.
Laroquebrou (Cantal). M:—Sat. April 18 (F.); May 8, 30 (F.); June 25 (F.); August (1st Sunday); August 17 (F.); September 18 (F.).
Laruns (Basses-Pyrénées). August 15.
La Salvetat-sur-Agoût (Hérault). April 19 (F.); May 19 (F.); June 19 (F.); July 19 (F.); August 19 (F.); September 19 (F.).
La Tour-du-Pin (Isère). August 29.
Lavaur (Tarn). M:—Sat. May 6 (F.); August 1 (Sunday following and all Sundays until September 15); September 9 (F.).
La Vallée du Queyras (Hautes-Alpes). July 6, 16, 26.
Le Blanc (Indre). M:—Sat. Fête-Dieu (Sunday after); September (1st Sunday); November 10–11.
Le Bugue (Dordogne). M:—Tu., Sun. April 25; August 25 (nearest Sunday); September 29.
Le Cateau-Cambrésis (Nord). M:—Tu., Th., Sat. April 22 (F.); Pentecost; May 22 (F.); June 22; July 22 (F.); August 22 (F.); September 22 (4 days).
Le Dorat (Haute-Vienne). M:—Th., Sun. April 13, 28 (F.); May 13 (F.); June 13 (F.); July 13 (F.); August 13 (F.); September 13 (F.).
Le Faouet (Morbihan). M:—W. June 20 (F.); June (last Sunday); July 6, 26 (F.); July (last Sunday); October (1st Sunday).
Le Folgoet (Finistère). August (1st Sunday); August 15; September 7, 8.
Le Mesle-sur-Sarthe (Orne). M:—W. August (2nd Sunday).
Le Neubourg (Eure). July 22.
Le Plessis-Robinson (Seine). M:—Th., Sun. July 22 (Sunday following).
Le Puy-en-Velay (Haute-Loire). M:—W., F., Sun. May (2nd Sunday); July 12 (F.); July 14; August 15; August 16 (F.); September 30 (F.); November 11.
Le Quesnoy (Nord). M:—Tu., F. June 11 (Sunday following).

Le Raincy (SEINE-ET-OISE). M:—daily. July (3rd and 4th Sundays); August (1st Sunday); September 8 (two Sundays following).

Les Andelys (EURE). M:—M., F.

Les Baux (BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE). Christmas (midnight, Christmas Eve).

L'Escarène (ALPES-MARITIMES). August (1st Sunday).

Les Grandes-Ventes (SEINE-INFÉRIEURE). May 1 (F.); August 15.

Les Lilas (SEINE). M:—W., Sun. May (last Sunday); September (second fortnight).

Les Loges (AUBE). M:—Sun. August 25 (Sunday following).

Les Monts-de-Tarare (RHÔNE). M:—M., Th., Sun. June 26 (F.); August (1st Sunday).

Le Sourn (MORBIHAN). September 28.

Les Petites-Dalles (SEINE-INFÉRIEURE). August 15; September 20 (about).

Les Pieux (MANCHE). M:—F. April 23 (F.); June 23; July 5 (F.); July 18.

Les Riceys (AUBE). June 24.

Les Sables-d'Olonne (VENDÉE). M:—daily. July 15; August 8; December 7.

Lessay (MANCHE). M:—Tu. April 22; September 11 (3 days).

Le Vesinet (SEINE-ET-OISE). M:—Tu., Sat., Sun. July 22, 29.

Le Vigan (GARD). M:—Sat. April 8; May 12 (F.); June 16 (F.); July 12 (F.); August 6 (F.); September 9, 22 (F.).

Lézignan (AUDE). M:—W. June 1; August 29.

Libourne (GIRONDE). M:—Tu., F. June 1 (8 days).

Lignières (CHER). M:—M., F. Easter Monday; Pentecost (Monday); June 25 (F.); July 17 (F.); August 5, 6 (F.); November 1 (Sunday preceding).

Lilas, Les (SEINE). (See Les Lilas.)

Lille (NORD). M:—W., Sat. Pentecost; June 20–21; August 5; August (last Sunday) (3 weeks); September 5; September (1st Monday).

Lillebonne (SEINE-INFÉRIEURE). M:—W., Sun. June (third Sunday after Fête-Dieu).

Limoges (HAUTE-VIENNE). M:—daily. May 22 (2 days); June 16.

Limoux (AUDE). M:—F. April 23; June 23; August (every Sunday); September 1 (6 weeks); September 8, 22.

Lisieux (CALVADOS). M:—Tu. (April, May, June); F. (July, August, September); Sat. June 12 (8 days); June 30; August 1 (F.).

L'Isle Adam (SEINE-ET-OISE). M:—Tu., F. July 22, 29.
L'Isle-sur-Serein (YONNE). M:—Th. Easter Monday.
L'Isle-sur-Sorgue (VAUCLUSE). M:—Th., Sun. Easter; Whitsun; August (end of month) (3 days).
Loches (INDRE-ET-LOIRE). M:—W. Pentecost.
Locmaria en Seglien (MORBIHAN). September (2nd Sunday).
Locminé (MORBIHAN). June 27 (nearest Sunday, and two following days).
Locquirec (FINISTÈRE). July (last Sunday).
Locronan (FINISTÈRE). July 11 (or second Sunday); (in 1929 and each six years after, Pardon de la Grande Troménie); September (last Sunday).
Loctudy (FINISTÈRE). August (2nd Sunday); August 15 (Sunday following).
Loges, Les (AUBE). (See Les Loges.)
Lorient (MORBIHAN). M:—W., Sat.
Lorris (LOIRET). M:—Th., Sun. May 9 (or Sunday following); September (Sunday after the third Thursday); October (last Sunday).
Loudéac (CÔTES-DU-NORD). May 10 (Sunday following); September 8.
Loudun (VIENNE). M:—Tu. June 24; September 8–12, 14 (F.), 29.
Lourdes (HAUTES-PYRÉNÉES). M:—Th. (fortnightly). February 11; March 25; April 28; June 29 (Sunday following); August 18–25 (National Pilgrimage); October (1st Sunday); December 8; and other dates.
Louviers (EURE). M:—Sat. Fête-Dieu (Sunday after); September 29.
Lunel (HÉRAULT). July 14.
Lussan (GARD). May 10 (F.); September 5 (3 days).
Luxeuil-les-Bains (HAUTE-SAÔNE). June (Fête-Dieu).
Luz (HAUTES-PYRÉNÉES). M:—M. August 14; September 30; November 30.
Luzech (LOT). September 8–9.
Lyon (RHÔNE). M:—Sat. March 1–15; October 1–15.
Lyons-la-Forêt (EURE). M:—Th. Pentecost (2 days).

Mâcon (SAÔNE-ET-LOIRE). M:—Sat. May 20; Pentecost (eve of); August 10 (F.); September 29.
Magnac-Laval (HAUTE-VIENNE). M:—F., Sun. April 8, 22 (F.); May 8, 22 (F.); May 29 (Sunday after); June 22 (F.); July 22 (F.); August 22 (F.); September 22 (F.).
Mailly-le-Château (YONNE). May 4; July 4.
Maintenon (EURE-ET-LOIRE). M:—M. June 29.

Maisons-Lafitte (SEINE-ET-OISE). M:—W., Sat. July 24; August 8.
Malakoff (SEINE). M:—W., F., Sun. Easter (2nd Sunday after) (15 days).
Malesherbes (LOIRET). M:—W. June (two Wednesdays preceding June 24); August 15 (Sunday after).
Manosque (BASSES-ALPES). May 13.
Mantes-sur-Seine (SEINE-ET-OISE). M:—W., F., Sun. August 15.
Mareuil-sur-Belle (DORDOGNE). M:—Tu. May 28 (F.); June 28 (F.); July 28 (F.); August 10 (Sunday following); August 28 (F.); September 8, 28 (F.).
Margut (ARDENNES). June 25 (F.); September (2nd Sunday).
Marly-le-Roi (SEINE-ET-OISE). M:—Tu., F. June (3rd and 4th Sundays); July (1st Sunday).
Marmande (LOT-ET-GARONNE). M:—Sat. June 1 (F.); June (last Sunday); July 22 (F.).
Marsanne (DRÔME). April 27 (F.); June 18 (F.); August 10; September 8.
Marseille (BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE). August 15 (one month).
Martigues (BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE). M:—Th., Sun. May 15; August 15.
Mas-d'Azil (ARIÈGE). M:—W. September (2nd Sunday).
Massiac (CANTAL). M:—F., Sun. April 23 (F.); May 20 (F.); June 9 (F.); June 24; July 8 (F.); August 30 (F.); September 30 (F.).
Maubeuge (NORD). M:—W., Sat.
Maurs-du-Cantal (CANTAL). M:—Th. August; September (last fortnight).
Mayenne (MAYENNE). M:—M. January 17; Easter; May (during); July 14–31; September (during).
(Enquire also for Parigué, Arcy, Sainte-Baudelle-Contest-Fontaine-Daniel—near Mayenne.)
Mehun-sur-Yèvre (CHER). M:—W., Sun. Pentecost (Monday).
Meillant (CHER). June 24; October (2nd Sunday).
Melle (DEUX-SÈVRES). M:—F. April 25; Pentecost; August 31.
Melun (SEINE-ET-MARNE). M:—W., F., Sat., Sun. June 24.
Mendive (**Chapelle de Saint-Sauveur**) (BASSES-PYRÉNÉES). June (Fête-Dieu).
Mercœur (CORRÈZE). April 3 (F.); September.
Meursault (CÔTE-D'OR). M:—F. September 2 (F.); November (first two weeks).
Mesle-sur-Sarthe, Le (ORNE). (See Le Mesle-sur-Sarthe.)
Metz (MOSELLE). M:—M., Tu., Th., Sat. August 1, 15; September 5.

Meulan (SEINE-ET-OISE). M:—M. May 13, 20; September 23, 30.

Meung (LOIRET). M:—Th. May 20; Ascension; June 29 (Sunday following); July 14 (Sunday preceding); September 18 (F.); September (3rd Sunday); November 11.

Meyrueis (LOZÈRE). May 4 (F.); May (last Sunday); August 1, 25 (F.); September 29 (F.).

Mézidon (CALVADOS). M:—Sat. July 18; September 25 (Sunday after).

Milly (SEINE-ET-OISE). M:—Th. Pentecost (Fête du Chene Vert); June 29 (or Sunday following).

Mirande (GERS). M:—M. August 15.

Mirecourt (VOSGES). M:—W., Sat. September 8 (Sunday after).

Moissac (TARN-ET-GARONNE). M:—daily. February 5 (Torch procession—ancient—of Ste. Agatha); Pentecost (Monday); June 25; September 1.

Monaco (ALPES-MARITIMES). January (enquire).

Moncontour (CÔTES-DU-NORD). M:—M. Pentecost (4 days); July 16 (Sunday following); August 15 (and Sunday following).

Monpazier (DORDOGNE). M:—Th. May 6 (F.); July 8; August 6 (F.); September 22.

Montauban (TARN-ET-GARONNE). M:—Sat. July 26 (2 days).

Montagnac (HÉRAULT). M:—F. April 6; August 29 (F.).

Montargis (LOIRET). M:—W., Sat. July 21 (15 days).

Montbazon (INDRE-ET-LOIRE). M:—Tu. April (3rd Sunday); September (3rd Sunday).

Mont-Beuvray (NIÈVRE). Sunday after first Wednesday in May.

Mont-Cassel (NORD). Easter Monday.

Mont-de-Marsan (LANDES). M:—Tu. (fortnightly). July 14 (Sunday after); July 20–24.

Montdidier (SOMME). M:—Tu., Th., Sat. Easter (2nd Sunday after); May (1st Sunday); June 27; October 23.

Montélimar (DRÔME). M:—W., Sat. April 10; May 8; June 10; July 13; August 14–15; September 4.

Montereau-faut-Yonne (SEINE-ET-MARNE). M:—W., Sat. April 18; September (last Wednesday).

Montfort-l'Amaury (SEINE-ET-OISE). M:—Th., Sun. June 6; June (1st Sunday); June (end of month); August 10 (F.); August (last Sunday).

Montfort-sur-Meu (ILLE-ET-VILAINE). M:—F. June 24; June 25 (F.).

Montfort-sur-Risle (EURE). M:—Tu. June 29; August (1st Sunday).

Montivilliers (SEINE-INFÉRIEURE). M:—Th., Sun. Low Sunday; August (1st Sunday); September 14 (nearest Sunday).

Mont-Louis (PYRÉNÉES-ORIENTALES). August 8, 25–26.
Montmédy (MEUSE). May 15 (F.); June 15 (F.); July 15 (F.); August 15 (F.); September 15 (F.); September (3rd Sunday).
Montmorillon (VIENNE). M:—F. May 25; June 25; July 25; August 27 (F.); September 25 (F.).
Montrejean (HAUTE-GARONNE). August–September.
Montreuil-sous-Bois (SEINE). M:—daily. June (last Sunday); September (2nd Sunday).
Montreuil-sur-Mer (PAS-DE-CALAIS). M:—Sat. June (Fête-Dieu—Sunday following).
Montrichard (LOIRE-ET-CHER). M:—M. Pentecost (Monday); July 22; August 18; September 21.
Mont-Saint-Michel (MANCHE). September 29.
Monts-de-Tarare, Les (RHÔNE). (See Les Monts-de-Tarare.)
Moret (SEINE-ET-MARNE). M:—Tu. June 15 (Sunday following); September (2nd and 3rd Sundays).
Morez-du-Jura (JURA). M:—Sat. August (1st Sunday); August 16 (F.).
Morlaas (BASSES-PYRÉNÉES). M:—F. (fortnightly). June 11 (F.); August 15; October 7; November 30.
Morlaix (FINISTÈRE). M:—Sat. July 4; August 15.
Mortagne-au-Perche (ORNE). M:—Sat. May.
Mothe-St.-Heraye, La (DEUX-SÈVRES). (See La Mothe-St.-Heraye.)
Motte-Servoley, La (SAVOIE). (See La Motte-Servoley.)
Moulins-sur-Allier (ALLIER). M:—Tu., F., Sun.
Mulhouse (HAUT-RHIN). M:—Tu., Th., Sat. April 4; April 8 (F.); May 9 (3 days); May 13 (F.); July 25.
Munster (HAUT-RHIN). July (1st and 2nd Sundays).
Mure, La (ISÈRE). (See La Mure.)
Muret (HAUTE-GARONNE). M:—Sat. July 14; July (last Sunday); November 11.
Murviel-les-Béziers (HÉRAULT). June 24; November 16.

Nanterre (SEINE). M:—Tu., Th., F., Sun. Pentecost.
Nantes (LOIRE-INFÉRIEURE). Shrove-Tuesday (and Sunday preceding); Mid-Lent; April 25; May 25; June 8; July 8; August 8; September 8.
Nantiat (HAUTE-VIENNE). M:—F. April 24; May 24 (F.); June 24 (F.); July 24 (F.); August 24 (F.); September 24 (F.).
Nantua (AIN). M:—Sat. August 29; September (4th or 5th Sunday).
Narbonne (AUDE). M:—daily. April 18.

GRASSE

Naucelle (AVEYRON). M:—2nd Th., or Th. after 10th of month. April 28 (F.); May (2nd Sunday); May 28 (F.); Pentecost (Monday); June 28 (F.); July 28 (F.); August 28 (F.); September 28 (F.); November 11.
Nemours (SEINE-ET-MARNE). M:—W., Sat. Pentecost; June 24–27; September 8 (Wednesday following).
Nérac (LOT-ET-GARONNE). M:—daily. May (1st Sunday); June 15 (F.); August 29; September 8; September 29 (F.).
Néronde (LOIRE). M:—Sat. May 4; July (last Sunday).
Neubourg, Le (EURE). (See Le Neubourg.)
Neuilliac (MORBIHAN). August 15.
Neuilly-Plaisance (SEINE-ET-OISE). M:—Tu., Th., Sun. Ascension (Sunday preceding); August 15 (Sunday following).
Neuilly-sur-Seine (SEINE). M:—M., Tu., W., F., Sat., Sun. May 1–3 (or 2–4); June 12 (20 days).
Neuvic-d'Ussel (CORRÈZE). M:—W. April 1, 22 (F.); May 1, 11, 21, 31 (F.); June 15 (F.); June 24; July 1, 15 (F.); August 4 (F.); August (2nd Sunday); August 31 (F.); September 15, 27 (F.).
Neuville-sur-Seine (AUBE). September 8 (or Sunday following).
Nevers (NIÈVRE). M:—Sat. Trinity Sunday (2 weeks).
Nice (ALPES-MARITIMES). M:—daily. April 15 (15 days); August 24 (14 days).
Nichet, Grottes de (ARDENNES). August 5 (Sunday following).
Niederbronn-les-Bains (BAS-RHIN). M:—Tu., F. July 27.
Nîmes (GARD). M:—daily. May 24–25; September 29 (F.); October 21 or 22 (2 days).
Niort (DEUX-SÈVRES). M:—Th., Sun. May 1–8.
Nogent-sur-Marne (SEINE). M:—Tu., Th., F., Sat. Pentecost (and Sunday following); July 14; July (last Sunday); August (1st and 2nd Sundays).
Nogent-sur-Vernisson (LOIRET). M:—Th. June 24 (2nd Sunday preceding); October (3rd Sunday).
Noisiel (SEINE-ET-MARNE). M:—daily. April 5, 20; May 5; June (last Sunday).
Noisy-le-Sec (SEINE). M:—M., W., Th., Sat., Sun. August (1st and 2nd Sundays).
Nontron (DORDOGNE). M:—Sat. Easter; April 18; May 18; June 18 (F.); July 18 (F.); August 13 (F.); August 15; September 18 (F.).
Noves (BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE). 1st Sunday in September.
Noyers (YONNE). April 23; May 7; June 6; July 8; September 21.

Noyon (Oise). M:—Sat. December 1.
Nuria (Spain). Festivals of Blessed Virgin Mary, St. James, St. Gilles.
Nyons (Drôme). M:—M., Th., Sun. August (last Sunday).

Oissel (Seine-Inférieure). M:—Sun. July (1st Sunday); September 10.
Olargues (Hérault). May 11 (F.); June 20 (F.); August 9 (F.); September 12 (F.).
Oloron-Sainte-Marie (Basses-Pyrénées). M:—Tu., F. May 1; August 15 (Sunday following); September 9; October 19 (Sunday following).
Oradour-sur-Vienne (Haute-Vienne). June 8.
Orange (Vaucluse). M:—Th. July and August; August 24 (3 days).
Orléans (Loiret). M:—Th., F., Sat. May 8, 13; June (15 days); November 17–25.
Orly (Seine). M:—W., Sat. Ascension (Sundays before and after); July 14 (Sunday following); September (2nd Sunday).
Oucques (Loire-et-Cher). M:—W. May (1st Sunday); June (2nd Wednesday before June 24); June 24; November 1.
Ouistreham (Calvados). M:—W., Sat. July (last Sunday); August 8 (12 days); September 1 (about).
Ourville-en-Caux (Seine-Inférieure). M:—Tu. August 10 (nearest Sunday).
Oyonnax (Ain). M:—M. May (last Sunday, or 1st Sunday in June) (3 days); October (1st Sunday) (15 days).

Paimpol (Côtes-du-Nord). May 19.
Pamiers (Ariège). M:—Sat. May 28 (F.); September 3.
Pampeluna (Spain). July 7.
Paray-le-Monial (Saône-et-Loire). June (day after Fête-Dieu); October 17.
Paris. January 3 (Saint-Etienne-du-Mont); April 17 to May 15 (Foire aux Pains d'Épices); May 13 (Procession in honour of Ste. Jeanne d'Arc); Thursday after Low Sunday (Saint-Jean); June 12 to July 3 (about) (Fête de Neuilly); June 24 (Saint-Jacques-du-Haut-Pas); October 9 to 16 (Saint-Pierre-de-Montmartre); second Sunday in Advent (Saint-Jean).
Parthenay (Deux-Sèvres). M:—W., Sun. June 24.
Pau (Basses-Pyrénées). M:—M., Th., Sat. Easter Monday.
Pavillons-sous-Bois (Seine). M:—Tu., W., Th., Sat., Sun. August (1st Sunday).
Peille (Alpes-Maritimes). January 1; August 14–17; September 8.

Peisey (Val d'Isère) (SAVOIE). January 2 (or 3); February 5.
Penmarch (FINISTÈRE). July (1st Sunday).
Périgueux (DORDOGNE). M:—W., Sun. Mid-Lent; May 26 (3 days); May; November.
Péronne (SOMME). M:—Sat. September 29.
Perpignan (PYRÉNÉES-ORIENTALES). M:—W., Th., Sun. Ash-Wednesday; May 15.
Perros-Guirec (CÔTES-DU-NORD). August 15.
Persquen (MORBIHAN). August (1st Sunday).
Pertuis (VAUCLUSE). M:—F. August 15.
Pessac (GIRONDE). June (1st Sunday).
Petites Dalles, Les (SEINE-INFÉRIEURE). (See Les Petites Dalles.)
Pézenas (HÉRAULT). M:—Sat. Shrove-Tuesday; August 30.
Pibrac, near Toulouse (HAUTE-GARONNE). June 15.
Pieux, Les (MANCHE). (See Les Pieux.)
Plessis-Robinson, Le (SEINE). (See Le Plessis-Robinson.)
Pleyben (FINISTÈRE). August (1st Sunday).
Ploaré (FINISTÈRE). Trinity Sunday; August 15.
Ploermel (MORBIHAN). M:—M. August 15 (Sunday following); October (3rd Sunday) (2 days).
Plombières-les-Bains (VOSGES). M:—F. (April, May); daily (June–September). Ascension; September (3rd Sunday).
Plouay (MORBIHAN). May (3rd Sunday).
Plouescat (FINISTÈRE). Pentecost (Monday).
Plougasnou (FINISTÈRE). June 29.
Plougastel-Daoulas (FINISTÈRE). Easter Monday; June 24, 29 (or if June 29 falls on Sunday, then 1st Sunday in July); August 15; September (1st and 2nd Sundays).
Plouguerneau (FINISTÈRE). July (last Sunday); August 15 (Sunday following).
Ploujean (FINISTÈRE). Easter; July (1st Sunday).
Ploumodiern (FINISTÈRE). August 25; September (last Sunday).
Pluméliau (MORBIHAN). August (1st Sunday).
Podensac (GIRONDE). May (1st Sunday); June 6; September (1st Sunday).
Poissy (SEINE-ET-OISE). M:—Tu., F., Sun. June (1st two weeks); August 25 (about).
Poitiers (VIENNE). M:—Tu., Th., Sat. January 13; May 16; August 13.
Pons (CHARENTE-INFÉRIEURE). M:—W., Sat. August 15 (2 days).
Pontarlier (DOUBS). M:—Th. June (last Sunday) (8 days).
Pont-Aven (FINISTÈRE). August (end); September (3rd Sunday); September 26.
Pont-de-Cervières (HAUTES-ALPES). August 16.

Pont-de-l'Arche (EURE). M :—Sun. May 9 ; July 26 (Sunday following) ; September 18.
Pontivy (MORBIHAN). September 8 (Sunday following).
Pont-l'Abbé (FINISTÈRE). July 16 (or Sunday following) ; July (3rd Sunday) ; September (4th Sunday) ; September 26.
Pont-l'Évêque (CALVADOS). M :—M. Easter Monday ; September 30.
Pontoise (SEINE-ET-OISE). M :—Tu., Sat. September 8 (8 days).
Pontrieux (CÔTES-DU-NORD). M :—M. July (from the Saturday preceding the 3rd Sunday, until the following Tuesday).
Pouilly-en-Auxois (CÔTE-D'OR). February (last Sunday) ; April 24 ; May 16 ; June 15 (F.) ; June 29 (Sunday following) ; July 18 ; August 16 ; September 15.
Pouilly-sur-Loire (NIÈVRE). M :—W., F., Sun. June 29 ; September 16 (F.).
Prades (PYRÉNÉES-ORIENTALES). M :—1st Tu. February 3 (3 days) ; June 29.
Prats-de-Mollo (PYRÉNÉES-ORIENTALES). August 15.
Pré-St.-Gervais (SEINE). M :—Tu., W., Th., Sat., Sun. June 19 (and nearest Sunday).
Preuilly-sur-Claise (INDRE-ET-LOIRE). M :—Sat. (fortnightly). Ascension (Sunday following) ; April 19 (F.) ; August (last Sunday).
Provins (SEINE-ET-MARNE). M :—Sat. May 4 ; June 24 ; July 29.
Puget-Théniers (ALPES-MARITIMES). April 25 ; August 1 (F.) ; September (2nd Sunday) ; December 6.
Puy-en-Velay, Le (HAUTE-LOIRE). (See Le Puy-en-Velay.)

Queige (SAVOIE). February 5.
Querien (FINISTÈRE). August 15 (8 days).
Quesnoy, Le (NORD). (See Le Quesnoy.)
Quettehou (MANCHE). M :—Tu. May 4 (F.) ; May 31 ; July 20.
Quettreville (MANCHE). M :—Sun. May 10 (F.) ; July 26 ; July 27 (F.).
Queyras, Vallée du, La (HAUTES-ALPES). (See La Vallée-du-Queyras.)
Quillebeuf-sur-Seine (EURE). M :—Sat. July 22.
Quimper (FINISTÈRE). M :—W., Sat. April 15 ; May 2 ; July 25 ; August 8 (10 days) ; August 15–17.
Quimperlé (FINISTÈRE). M :—F. May (2nd Sunday) ; Pentecost ; July 24 ; August 10 ; September (3rd Sunday) ; September 29.
Quingey (DOUBS). November 11.

Raincy, Le (Seine-et-Oise). (See Le Raincy.)
Rambervillers (Vosges). M:—Th. October (2nd Sunday).
Rambouillet (Seine-et-Oise). M:—W., Sat. May (2nd or 3rd Sunday).
Reims (Marne). M:—daily. June 1–6; October 1.
Remiremont (Vosges). M:—Tu., F. September (2nd Sunday) (8 days).
Rémuzat (Drôme). M:—W. April 26; June 30 (F.); August 31 (F.).
Rennes (Ille-et-Vilaine). M:—F., Sat. April 1; May 1; Pentecost; June 1; July 1; August 1; September 1.
Rennes-les-Bains (Aude). July 28–30.
Réole, La (Gironde). (See La Réole.)
Rethel (Ardennes). M:—M., F. July (last week).
Ribeauvillé (Haut-Rhin). M:—Sat. August (last Sunday, to 2nd Sunday in September).
Riceys, Les (Aube). (See Les Riceys.)
Richelieu (Indre-et-Loire). M:—M. May (1st Sunday).
Riom (Puy-de-Dôme). M:—W., Sat. June 11 (Sunday following).
Riom-ès-Montagnes (Cantal). M:—Sat. April 23 (F.); May 7, 24 (F.); June (3rd Sunday); July 4 (F.); August 10 (F.); September 3, 29 (F.).
Roanne (Loire). M:—Tu., F., Sun. June 5, 12, 19, 26; July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; August 7, 15.
Rochechouart (Haute-Vienne). M:—Th., Sun. April 26 (F.); May 26 (F.); June 26 (F.); July 26 (F.); August 26 (F.); September 26 (F.).
Rochefort (Charente-Inférieure). M:—Tu., Th., Sat. Pentecost; July 11; August.
Rochefoucauld, La (Charente). (See La Rochefoucauld.)
Roche-Guyon, La (Seine-et-Oise). (See La Roche-Guyon.)
Roche-sur-Yon, La (Vendée). (See La Roche-sur-Yon.)
Rodez (Aveyron). M:—1st Sat. June 30; July; September 9 (F.).
Rognonas (Bouches-du-Rhône). August (3rd Sunday).
Roncevaulx (Spain). Pentecost (Wednesday before).
Roquebrune-Cap-Martin (Alpes-Maritimes). August 5.
Roquemaure (Gard). M:—daily. August 16; September.
Roscoff (Finistère). July (3rd Monday); August 15.
Roubaix (Nord). M:—Tu., Th., Sat., Sun. July 25 (Sunday following); September (1st Sunday).
Rouen (Seine-Inférieure). M:—Tu., F., Sat., Sun. May 8, 13; August (last Sunday); September (1st Sunday); October 19, 23.

Rue (SOMME). M:—Sat. May 1 (F.); September 29 (2 days).
Ruffec (CHARENTE). April 13, 28 (F.); May 13, 28 (F.); June 11, 28; July 13, 28; August 28 (F.); September 28 (F.).
Rumengol (FINISTÈRE). March 25; Trinity Sunday; August 15; September 8.

Sabart (near Tarascon-sur-Ariège) (ARIÈGE). September 8, 15.
Sables-d'Olonne, Les (VENDÉE). (See Les Sables-d'Olonne.)
Saintes (CHARENTE-INFÉRIEURE). April 30 (12 days); August.
Sainte-Agathe (SAVOIE). February 5.
Saint-Agrève (ARDÈCHE). M:—M. August 15.
Saint-Aignan (LOIRE-ET-CHER). M:—W., F., Sun. April 15 (F.); Trinity Sunday; June 24, 28; June 30 (F.); August 11 (F.); September 16 (F.).
Saint-Amand-de-Vendôme (LOIRE-ET-CHER). M:—Th. August (last Sunday); September 8.
Saint-Ambroix (GARD). M:—Tu. April 20; June 26 (F.); August 16 (F.).
Saint-André-de-Cubzac (GIRONDE). M:—Sat. July 14.
Sainte-Anne-d'Auray (MORBIHAN). Pentecost; July 25–27.
Sainte-Anne-de-la-Palude (FINISTÈRE). August (last Sunday and Saturday before).
Saint-Antonin (TARN-ET-GARONNE). M:—Sat. April 20; July 29; September 2 (or Sunday after).
Saint-Aubin-sur-Quillebeuf (EURE). Pentecost and following Tuesday.
Saint-Augustin (CORRÈZE). April 4; May 4 (F.); June 4 (F.); July 4 (F.); August 4 (F.); September 4 (F.).
Saint-Avold (MOSELLE). M:—F. May 16–20; August 29 (2 days).
Sainte-Baume (VAR). July 22.
Saint-Benoist-du-Sault (INDRE). April 4 (F.); May 4 (F.); June 4 (F.); July 9 (F.); August 4 (F.); September 25 (F.).
Saint-Bertrand-de-Comminges (HAUTE GARONNE). May 3.
Saint-Brice-en-Cogles (ILLE-ET-VILAINE). M:—1st M. November (the Sunday preceding the third Monday in November).
Saint-Brieuc (CÔTES-DU-NORD). M:—W., Sat. Easter (2nd Sunday after); May 1; May 31; September 30; October 18.
Sainte-Carré, Chapelle de (CÔTES-DU-NORD). Pentecost (2 days).
Saint-Chéron (SEINE-ET-OISE). M:—Th. Easter; Pentecost; August 15.
Saint-Ciers-sur-Gironde (GIRONDE). M:—3rd M. June 24.
Saint-Clair, Pont de (near Annécy) (HAUTE-SAVOIE). January 2 or 3.

Saint-Claude-sur-Bienne (Jura). M:—1st and 3rd M., Sat. Ash-Wednesday; June 6 (nearest Sunday).
Saint-Cloud (Seine-et-Oise). M:—Tu., Th., Sat., Sun. September 7.
Saint-Denis (Seine). M:—daily. October 9.
Saint-Dié (Vosges). M:—Tu., F. July (2nd Sunday); November (2nd Sunday).
Saint-Éloi (Finistère). June 24.
Saint-Étienne (Loire). M:—Tu., F., Sat. April 25.
Saint-Étienne-de-Tinée (Alpes-Maritimes). May 20 (F.); June 24 (F.); July 28 (F.); August 3 (or Sunday following); August 24 (F.); September 21 (F.).
Saint-Florentin (Yonne). M:—M. September (last Sunday).
Saint-Flour (Cantal). M:—W., Th., Sat. April 28; May 12; June 2, 14; July 15; August 11 (F.); September 16 (F.).
Sainte-Foy-la-Grande (Gironde). M:—Sat. April 1; May 1; June 1; July 1; August 1; September 1.
Saint-Gaultier (Indre). M:—F. April 13 (F.); May 10 (F.); June 15 (F.); July 6 (F.); August (1st Sunday); August 11 (F.), 15, 27; September 8 (Saturday following); September 15 (F.); October 18.
Saint-Georges-des-Groseillers (Orne). June (Fête-Dieu and Sunday following).
Saint-Germain-de-Lusignan (Vienne). June 3.
Saint-Germain-du-Crioult (Calvados). April 26; August (1st Sunday).
Saint-Germain-les-Belles-Filles (Haute-Vienne). April 23; August 15; September 8.
Saint-Gilles-du-Gard (Gard). M:—Sun. September 1 (4 days).
Saint-Girons (Ariège). M:—Sat. Pentecost; July 14, 28 (3 days); August 4.
Sainte-Hélène (Gironde). September 14–17 (about).
Saint-Hilaire-du-Harcouet (Manche). M:—W. September (1st Sunday).
Saint-Honorat, Island of (Alpes-Maritimes). January 16.
Saint-Jean-d'Angely (Charente-Inférieure). M:—Sat. June 23 (2 days).
Saint-Jean-de-Daye (Manche). M:—F. June 24 (and Sunday after).
Saint-Jean-de-Luz (Basses-Pyrénées). Epiphany (Sunday after); September (2nd Sunday).
Saint-Jean-du-Doigt (Finistère). June 23–24.
Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port (Basses-Pyrénées). August 15–18.
Saint-Just (Ille-et-Vilaine). May 10; August 25 (F.).

Saint-Just-en-Chaussée (Oise). M:—Tu. July 9 (Sunday following).
Saint-Laurent-de-Médoc (Gironde). M:—1st Th. August 26.
Saint-Laurent-du-Pouldour (Côtes-du-Nord). August (2nd Sunday).
Saint-Laurent-en-Caux (Seine-Inférieure). M:—Sun. April 25; June 19; August 10 (nearest Sunday); August 19 (F.).
Saint-Leu-la-Forêt (Seine-et-Oise). M:—W., Sat. September (1st and 2nd Sundays).
Saint-Lô (Manche). M:—Tu., Sat. April 28; May 3; July 22 (8 days); September (last Sunday); September 22 (F.).
Saint-Macaire (Gironde). M:—Sun. June 24 (nearest Sunday).
Saint-Maixent (Deux-Sèvres). M:—Sat. May 1; June 26.
Saint-Maur-les-Fossés (Seine). M:—Tu., W., Th., F., Sat., Sun. Easter; Ascension; May 20 (10 days); June to September (every Sunday from 2nd Sunday in June to 2nd Sunday in September).
Saint-Maurice (Seine). M:—Tu., F., Sun. September (4th Sunday).
Sainte-Menehould (Marne). M:—Th., Sat. August 15.
Saint-Mihiel (Meuse). M:—W., Sat. May 4; July 18 (F.); July 25 (Sunday following).
Saint-Nazaire (Loire-Inférieure). M:—Tu., W., F., Sat., Sun.
Saint-Nicodème, Chapelle de (Morbihan). August (1st Saturday and Sunday).
Sainte-Odile (Haut-Rhin). Pentecost (Monday); July 7–14.
Saint-Omer (Calvados). July 18 (F.); September 9.
Saint-Omer (Pas-de-Calais). M:—F., Sat. June (Sunday following Fête-Dieu); July 9–17; September 9.
Saint-Ouen-les-Docks (Seine). M:—M., Tu., Th., F., Sat., Sun. September 10 (15 days).
Saint-Paul-de-Fenouillet (Pyrénées-Orientales). (See Galamus.)
Saint-Paul-Trois-Châteaux (Drôme). M:—Tu. April 17; May 1 (F.); June 20 (F.); August 1 (F.); September 14.
Saint-Pierre-de-Cormeilles (Eure). June 29; August 24 (F.); September 23.
Saint-Pierre-Église (Manche). M:—W. May 15 (F.); June 29 (or Sunday following); August 1.
Saint-Pierre-le-Vieux (Seine-Inférieure). April 6; July (1st Sunday).
Saint-Pierre-sur-Dives (Calvados). M:—M. May 1; June 29 (Sunday following); July 22; September 9.
Saint-Pol (Pas-de-Calais). M:—M. September (2nd Sunday) (3 days).

Saint-Pol-de-Léon (Finistère). September (2nd Sunday).
Saint-Pons (Hérault). M:—W. April 30.
Saint-Privat (Corrèze). M:—Tu. April 15, 29 (F.); May 12 (F.); June 15 (F.); July 15 (F.); August 14 (F.); August 22; September 8.
Saint-Quentin (Aisne). M:—W., Sat. April 9; May 9 (F.); June 9; July 9; August 9; September 9 (F.).
Saint-Raphael-Valescure (Var). July 31–August 2.
Saint-Remy-en-Provence (Bouches-du-Rhône). M:—W., Sat. April 25; September (last Sunday) (4 days); October 1.
Saint-Romain-de-Colbosc (Seine - Inférieure). M:—Sat. May 25; October 23.
Saint-Saens (Seine-Inférieure). M:—Th., Sun. May 8.
Saint-Sauveur-Lendelin (Manche). M:—Th. Trinity Sunday.
Saint-Sauveur-le-Vicomte (Manche). M:—Sat. April 15 (F.); June 24; July 15.
Saint-Savin (Hautes-Pyrénées). October 9.
Saint-Savin-de-Blaye (Gironde). M:—M. May 1; July 11 (Sunday following); September 1.
Saint-Servais (Côtes-du-Nord). May 13 (or in Octave).
Saint-Servan (Ille-et-Vilaine). M:—Tu., F. May 14.
Sainte-Solange (Cher). May 10; Pentecost (Monday).
Sainte-Suzanne (Mayenne). M:—M. April 7, 30 (F.); May 25 (F.); July 20 (F.); September 6 (F.); September (3rd Sunday).
Saint-Symphorien (Gironde). M:—Sun. April 12; August 22.
Saint-Thegonnec (Finistère). September (2nd Sunday).
Saint-Trojan-les-Bains, Île d'Oléron (Charente-Inférieure). August 15.
Saint-Tropez (Var). May 17.
Saint-Valery-en-Caux (Seine-Inférieure). M:—F., Sun. Pentecost (Monday); August 15 (Sunday following).
Saint-Valery-sur-Somme (Somme). M:—alternate days. August (1st Sunday).
Saint-Varent (Deux-Sèvres). April 7 (F.); Ascension (Sunday following); June 18 (F.); July 16 (F.); August (2nd Sunday) (Fête des Tabatous); September 18 (F.).
Saint-Viatre (Loire-et-Cher). M:—M. May 9 (F.); May (2nd Sunday); June 24; August 4 (if on a Sunday; if not, the Sunday following); September (1st Sunday).
Saint-Wandrille (Seine-Inférieure). Fridays in May.
Saint-Yrieix (Haute-Vienne). M:—Sat. May 28 (F.); June 26 (F.); July 26; August 26 (F.); September 22 (F.).

Salbris (Loire-et-Cher). M:—Th. Ascension (Sunday following); June 24 (Sunday following); July 14 (Sunday following); August (2nd Sunday); September 8 (or Sunday following).
Salency. June 3 (or 8).
Salins-les-Bains (Jura). M:—M., Sat. July.
Salon-de-Provence (Bouches-du-Rhône). M:—W. May 6, 23; August 10; September 29.
Salvetat-sur-Agoût, La (Hérault). (See **La** Salvetat-sur-Agoût.)
Samer (Pas-de-Calais). M:—M. July 20; September 14.
Samoens (Haute-Savoie). M:—W. June 19 (F.); August 15.
Sanary-sur-Mer (Var). June 24 or 29; July (Saturday before the last Sunday); July 31–August 3.
Sancerre (Cher). M:—Tu., F., Sun. September 1 (F.).
Sarlat (Dordogne). M:—Sat. July 5, 14; September 8.
Sarrancolin (Hautes-Pyrénées). September 12.
Sartène (Corsica). Good Friday.
Sartrouville (Seine-et-Oise). M:—Th., Sun. Easter; Pentecost; August 15.
Saujon (Charente-Inférieure). M:—Sat. June 24.
Saulieu (Côte-d'Or). M:—Sat., and day before a Fair. April 20; May 17; June 4, 26 (F.); July 12, 27 (F.); August 11, 26 (F.); September 25.
Sault (Vaucluse). M:—W. June (3rd Sunday); June 25.
Saumur (Maine-et-Loire). M:—Sat. Palm Sunday (2 days); June 10; July 14–August 6; August 15.
Saurat (Ariège). August 22.
Sauve (Gard). June 29; August 1; September 1 (F.).
Sauveterre-de-Guyenne (Gironde). M:—Tu. May 3; August 6, 15 (2 days).
Scaer (Finistère). August 29; August (2nd Sunday).
Sedan (Ardennes). M:—W., F., Sat. August 10 (Sunday following).
Sées (Orne). M:—Sat. May 3; August 24.
Seine-Port (Seine-et-Marne). September (1st Sunday).
Sélestat (Bas-Rhin). M:—Tu., F. December 5.
Semur (Côte-d'Or). M:—Tu., Th., Sat. April 16; May 31; June 25 (F.); July 16; August 12; September 9.
Sens (Yonne). M:—M., F. April 30 (6 days); September 1.
Septeuil (Seine-et-Oise). M:—Tu. May (1st Sunday); September (the Sunday before the 2nd Tuesday).
Seyssel (Ain). M:—M. February 3, 5; July 20.
Sierk (Moselle). M:—F. April 4; September 8 (3 days).
Sixt (Haute-Savoie). November 26.

Sizun (Saint-Éloi) (Finistère). Pentecost (Thursday following).
Soissons (Aisne). M:—W., Sat., Sun.
Sospel (Alpes-Maritimes). M:—Sat. August 15 (3 days); September 29.
Souillac (Lot). September (2nd Sunday).
Soursac (Corrèze). April 8, 12 (F.); May 8 (F.); June 8 (F.); July 8 (F.); July 22; August 8, 12 (F.); August 28 (or Sunday following); September 8, 12 (F.).
Spézet (Finistère). Ascension Day; May (1st Sunday); Trinity Sunday; July (1st Sunday); September (2nd Sunday).
Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin). M:—daily. Easter; June (Fête-Dieu).
Sully-sur-Loire (Loiret). M:—M. June (1st Sunday); August (1st Sunday); October (last Sunday).
Suresnes (Seine). M:—Tu., W., Th., F., Sat., Sun. June 21.

Tarare (Rhône). M:—M., Th., Sun. Easter (2nd and 3rd Sundays following); June 26; August (1st Sunday).
Tarascon (Bouches-du-Rhône). M:—daily. Rogation Sunday; July (2nd Sunday); July 29; September 8.
Tarascon-sur-Ariège (Ariège). April 8; May 8; June 5; July 5; July (3rd Sunday); August (1st Sunday); September 30.
Tarbes (Hautes-Pyrénées). M:—weekly (W. and Th. alternately). May 8 (2 days); June (1st and 3rd Sundays); June 24 (or Sunday following); July 26 (or Sunday following) (3 days); October 15 (or Sunday following) (3 days).
Targon (Gironde). M:—M. August 15 (2 days); August 25.
Tessy-sur-Vire (Manche). M:—W. June (last Saturday and Sunday).
Thann (Haut-Rhin). M:—Sat. June 30; July 14 (and two Sundays following).
Thin-le-Moutier (Ardennes). June (1st Sunday); July 13 (F.); November 1 (Sunday following).
Thionville (Moselle). M:—daily. Pentecost (Tuesday following); August 11; September 9 (14 days).
Thonons-les-Bains (Haute-Savoie). M:—M., Th. January; May; August; September (first week) (Fête de Crête).
Thouars (Deux-Sèvres). M:—Tu., F. April 15; June (1st Sunday); June 24; September 29.
Thoury-Ferrottes (Seine-et-Marne). February 3; June 29 (Monday following) (2 days).
Tilly-sur-Seulles (Calvados). M:—M. June 29; July 22 (nearest Sunday).
Tinchebray (Orne). M:—M. May 9; June 11; August 11 (F.); September 23.

Tonnay-Charente (CHARENTE-INFÉRIEURE). M:—W., Sat. May (last Sunday); September (2nd Sunday).
Tonnerre (YONNE). M:—W., Sat. September 8 (if on a Sunday; if not, the Sunday following).
Torla (SPAIN). October 11 (3 days).
Toulon (VAR). M:—daily. May 1 (one month); September 14.
Toulouse (HAUTE-GARONNE). M:—daily. April 1 (F.); May 1–3; June 24 (8 days); June 29 (F.); August 24 (8 days).
Tourcoing (NORD). M:—M., Th., Sun. Mid-Lent; July 14; October (1st and 4th Sundays); November 11.
Tour-du-Pin, La (ISÈRE). (See La Tour-du-Pin.)
Tournay (HAUTES-PYRÉNÉES). M:—Tu. June 15 (F.); August 3 (if on a Sunday; if not, the Sunday following).
Tournehem (PAS-DE-CALAIS). July 22 (F.); August 15.
Tournon-sur-Rhône (ARDÈCHE). M:—daily (May to September). May 29 (F.); July 14 (Saturday, Sunday and Monday following); August 29 (F.).
Tournus (SAÔNE-ET-LOIRE). July 22 (Sunday following); August 20 (Sunday following).
Tours (INDRE-ET-LOIRE). M:—Tu., W., Th., F., Sat., Sun. May 10; July 26; August 10; November 11.
Tourville-la-Rivière (SEINE-INFÉRIEURE). Trinity Sunday.
Trebeurden (CÔTES-DU-NORD). May 30.
Tréboul (FINISTÈRE). June 24.
Tréguier (CÔTES-DU-NORD). May 19.
Trégunc (FINISTÈRE). August (last Sunday and Saturday before); September (3rd Sunday).
Triel (SEINE-ET-OISE). M:—Th., Sun. July 4; September (2nd Sunday).
Troyes (AUBE). M:—daily. September 1 (one month).
Tulle (CORRÈZE). M:—W., Sat. April 13, 30; May 13; June 1 (and Sunday following); June 13, 30; July 13, 30 (F.); August 13, 30; September 13 (F.), 30.

Ussy (CALVADOS). July (1st Sunday); July 4 (F.).
Uzès (GARD). M:—Sat. June 24; August 14; September 19; September (first Sunday).

Vagney (VOSGES). September 17 (or Sunday following).
Vaison-la-Romaine (VAUCLUSE). M:—Tu. August 15 (3 days); September 8; November 11.
Val-d'Ajol (VOSGES). M:—Th. August 15; August 16 (F.).
Valençay (INDRE). M:—Tu. May 4 (F.); June (2nd Sunday) July 4 (F.); September 13 (F.); September (3rd Sunday) October (last Sunday).

Valence (Drôme). May 3.
Valence (Tarn). April 23; May 23; June 25 (F.); July 23; August 23; September (1st Sunday); September 2, 8, 23.
Valence-en-Brie (Seine-et-Marne). May 9 (Sunday following); October (1st Sunday).
Valenciennes (Nord). M:—W., Sat. April 20; May 20; June 20; July 20; August 20 (F.); September 9, 20.
Vallée-du-Queyras, La (Hautes-Alpes). (See La Vallée-du-Queyras.)
Valognes (Manche). M:—Tu., F. July 12; September 9.
Vals-les-Bains (Ardèche). M:—Th., Sun. Easter Sunday and Monday; May 15 (F.); September 25 (F.).
Vannes (Morbihan). August 22; September (1st Sunday).
Varennes-sur-Amance (Haute-Marne). April 3; May 11 (Sunday after); July 9 (F.).
Veaugues (Cher). May (3rd Sunday); July 29; September (1st Sunday); November 17.
Vence (Alpes-Maritimes). M:—daily. Easter; May 26 (F.); August (1st Sunday); September 10 (F.).
Vendeuvre-sur-Barse (Aube). M:—W. April 23; June 25 (F.); September 8 (Sunday after).
Verdun (Meuse). M:—W., F. May 25 (F.); June 23 (Sunday following); July 22; August 15.
Verney (Moselle). January 2 or 3.
Vernon (Eure). M:—Sat.
Versailles (Seine-et-Oise). M:—Tu., Th., F., Sat., Sun. May 1; August 25.
Vésinet, Le (Seine-et-Oise). (See Le Vesinet.)
Vesoul (Haute-Saône). April (last Sunday); May 8.
Vetheuil (Seine-et-Oise). Pentecost; September 8 (Sunday following).
Vézelay (Yonne). M:—Tu., F. Low Sunday; July 22.
Vichy (Allier). M:—daily. April 25; May 21 (F.); June 11; July 15; August 14–15; September 12, 15 (F.).
Vicq (Haute-Vienne). April 5, 14; May (2nd Sunday).
Vienne (Isère). M:—Sat. April 25; July 26; September 29 (F.).
Vigan, Le (Gard). (See Le Vigan.)
Villandraut (Gironde). M:—Th. May 9 (F.); July 8 (F.); July 14 (2 days); August 2; September 5.
Villard-de-Lans (Isère).
Villedieu-les-Poêles (Manche). M:—Tu.
Villefranche (Rhône). M:—M., F. Easter; Pentecost.
Villefranche (Tarn). July 29; August 18 (F.); September 8; September 10, 26 (F.).

Villefranche-du-Périgord (DORDOGNE). M:—Sat. May 8; June 10; July 24 (F.); August 15; September 28.
Villefranche-sur-Mer (ALPES-MARITIMES).
Villeneuve (AVEYRON). M:—Sat. April 1 (F.); May 1 (F.); June 1; July 1 (F.); August 1 (F.); September 13 (or Sunday after).
Villeneuve-de-Marsan (LANDES). M:—W. August (1st Sunday).
Villeneuve-Saint-Georges (SEINE-ET-OISE). M:—M., W., Th., Sat., Sun. First Sunday of each month from May to September.
Villeneuve-sur-Lot (LOT-ET-GARONNE). M:—W., Sat., Sun. April 19; May 20; June 19; July 19 (F.); August 4 (F.); September 1 (F.); September 19.
Villeneuve-sur-Yonne (YONNE). M:—Tu., F. August 15 (2 days).
Villequiers (CHER). M:—W. May 30; September 5.
Villers-Bocage (CALVADOS). M:—W. June 30.
Villers-sur-Mer (CALVADOS). August (end).
Villerville (CALVADOS). August 16 (Sunday following).
Villiers-Saint-Benoit (YONNE). April 12; July 12; September 7.
Vimoutiers (ORNE). M:—M., F. April 3 (3 days); April 7 (5 days).
Vincennes (SEINE). M:—Tu., W., F., Sat. August (every Sunday).
Vire (CALVADOS). M:—F. September 29.
Viroflay (SEINE-ET-OISE). M:—W., Th., Sat., Sun. July (last Sunday) (8 days).
Vitry-sur-Seine (SEINE). M:—Tu., W., Th., F. Sat., Sun. May (last Sunday); July (last Sunday).
Vittel (VOSGES). M:—daily (May 20 to September 25). May 11; June 28; August 11 (F.).
Viviers (ARDÈCHE). M:—Tu. April 23 (F.); June 3; June 18 (F.); September 2 (F.).
Vivonne (VIENNE). M:—Sat. May (last Sunday); July 16 (Sunday preceding); September (1st Sunday); September 29 (F.).
Voiron (ISÈRE). M:—W. November 11.

Wissembourg (BAS-RHIN). M:—Tu., Th., Sat. Pentecost (Monday); August (last Sunday).

Yvetot (SEINE-INFÉRIEURE). M:—W. May 1; August 1.

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